

JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

JIPS

**FISCAL YEAR 2002
ANNUAL REPORT**

**ARIZONA SUPREME COURT
JUVENILE JUSTICE SERVICES DIVISION**

JANUARY 2003

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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About the report:

This annual report covers the time period from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002, inclusive. The Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program information is divided into 9 components: New Cases, Contacts, Activity, Financial, Subsequent Offenses, Cases Closed, Fiscal Year 2001-Fiscal Year 2002 Statewide Comparisons and Longitudinal Comparisons. Introducing each section is a synopsis that describes how the information presented relates to the program. Data are shown in graph format. More detailed information is included in the data tables, which are the source of the graphed information. These tables contain department-specific as well as statewide data.

Editor's note: Preceding annuals reported fiscal year JIPS detention information. Due to budget constraints, JIPS detention allocations were discontinued during the fiscal year. The number of juveniles that participated in and completed the four funded programs will not be reported. Total monetary expenditures for FY02 were \$561,400.

The data in the annual report are drawn from the Juvenile On Line Tracking System (JOLTS). Each Department is responsible for entering the information that makes this report possible. Probation officers or support staff enters the information. This task is an extremely important link in creating this annual report, as well as many other reports published by this office. JOLTS, however, is much more than a data collection and reporting system. JOLTS is a necessary and effective tool utilized daily by juvenile probation personnel statewide to more efficiently and appropriately manage probation caseloads. JJSD appreciates the effort necessary to ensure the data are correctly entered in a timely manner.

The breakdown of data into each of the 15 departments might tempt some to compare figures among departments. The only relevant criteria, however is the degree to which the JIPS mission is being fulfilled. The County Descriptors following the Executive Summary expand on the data presented by explaining how each department approaches accomplishing the mission of JIPS by tailoring the program to meet the particular needs of their community.

Please contact the Juvenile Justice Services Division at (602) 542-9443 with any questions about this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of JIPS is to effect positive change in a high risk juvenile population through a highly structured, community-based probation program committed to the prevention of further juvenile offenses and the protection of the community.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) is a sentencing consequence used by juvenile court judges for those youth who are in need of increased levels of supervision and a highly structured program. JIPS is administered by the Juvenile Justice Services Division (JJSD) of the Administrative Office of the Courts and is locally managed by the Juvenile Probation Department of the Superior Court in each of Arizona's 15 counties. JIPS is not a "one size fits all" program. Each department has tailored the program within the parameters established by Statute and Administrative Codes to meet the unique needs of their county.

Arizona Revised Statutes § 8-351 to § 8-358 and the Arizona Code of Judicial Administration §6-302 specify definitive procedural guidelines for the JIPS program. The intent of the law and the administrative code is to allow juvenile delinquents to remain at home in the community, under supervision of a probation officer, rather than be removed from the home and placed in either a residential treatment facility or the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC). JIPS continues to prove to be a less costly alternative to ADJC or residential treatment.

Specific terms of probation apply to youth on JIPS. . Juveniles are seen face to face by a JIPS officer or team several times a week and cannot leave home unless they have authorization from their JIPS officer or team. They are required by statute to be involved in at least 32 hours of constructive activity per week. JIPS differs from regular probation in the increased frequency of contact, the requirement to actively participate in 32 hours of structured programs per week, the liberty restrictions concerning unsupervised time away from home and the lower officer to probationer caseload ratio.

For FY02, the state legislature appropriated \$13,009,300 to fund JIPS statewide and program expenses for the year were \$12,945,285. Fiscal year population data indicate that 2,222 new youth were placed into the program and 2,198 youth were released from JIPS. A total of 3,903 youth received JIPS services. The annual cost per youth served, including administrative costs, was approximately \$3,317 or about \$9.09 per day per youth served. JIPS youth completed 2,405,695 hours of structured activity toward compliance with the 32 hours of structured weekly activity required for each youth on JIPS. More than 187,660 of these hours were unpaid community service hours.

JIPS DAILY PROFILE

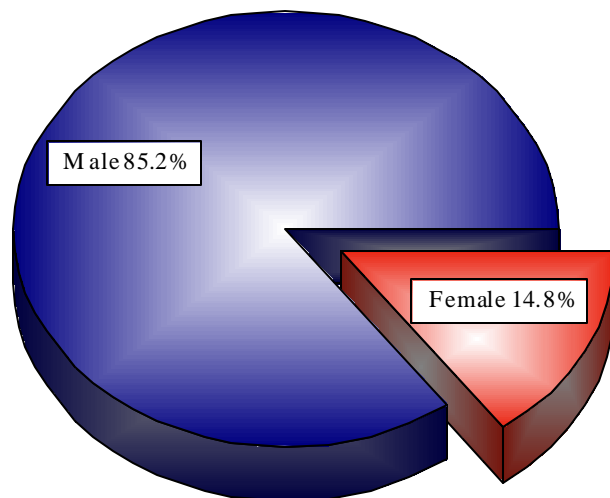
ON ANY GIVEN DAY IN FY2002...

- 1,766 youth were on JIPS. 1760 juveniles were following their terms and conditions of JIPS; 6 were not.
- 1170 individuals were contacted by JIPS officers.
- 6590 compliance hours were performed by JIPS probationers.
- 87 drug tests were conducted on JIPS youth. 77 of the tests showed no use of drugs and 10 tests indicated use of illegal substances.
- 729 JIPS probationers had face-to-face contact with their JIPS officer. 47% of these contacts took place after 6:00pm.
- 6 juveniles left the program: 4 were referral free and 2 left due to new offenses.

JIPS Statewide Data - FY 02

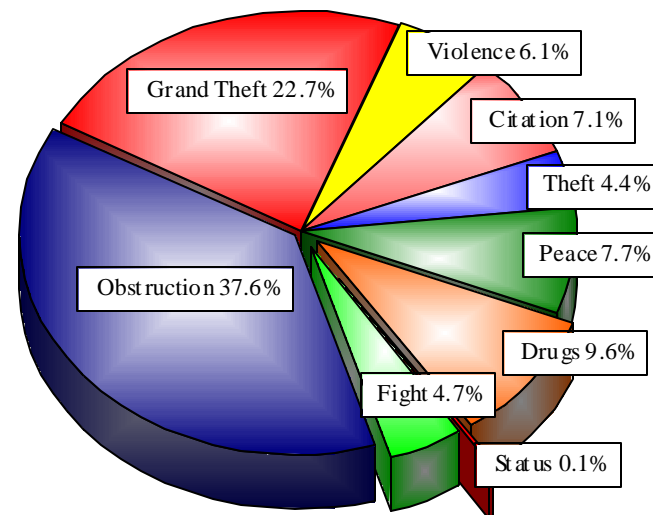
Profile of New JIPS Cases

By Gender

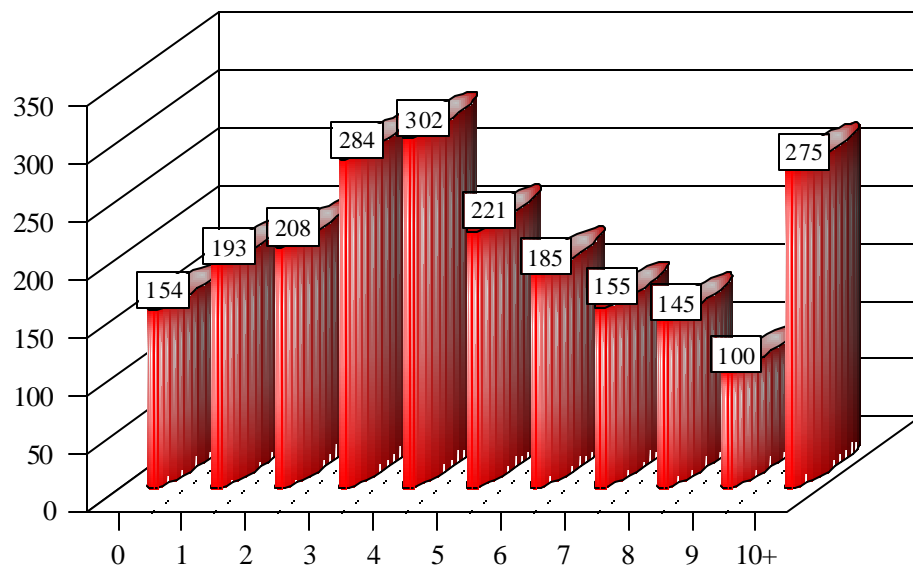


Total New Cases:
2,254

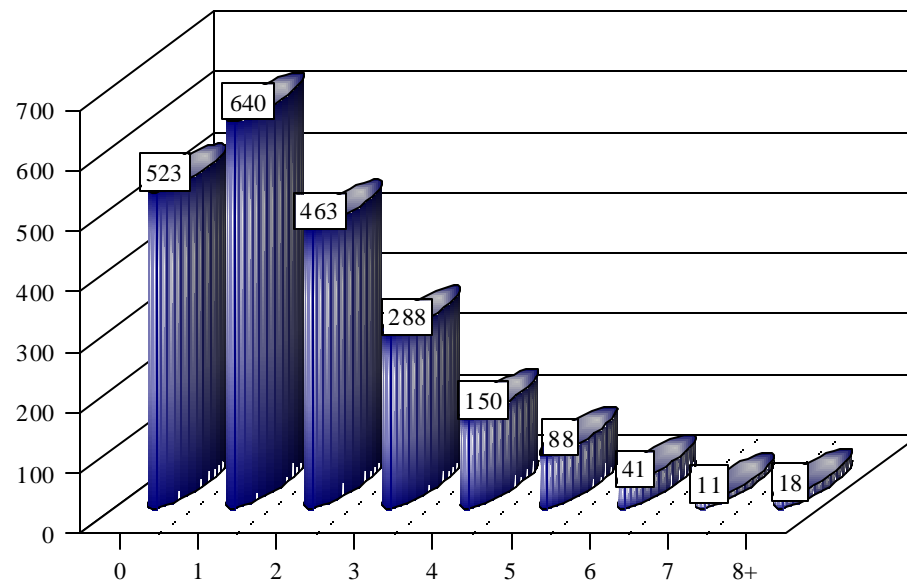
By Offense



Number of Prior Referrals



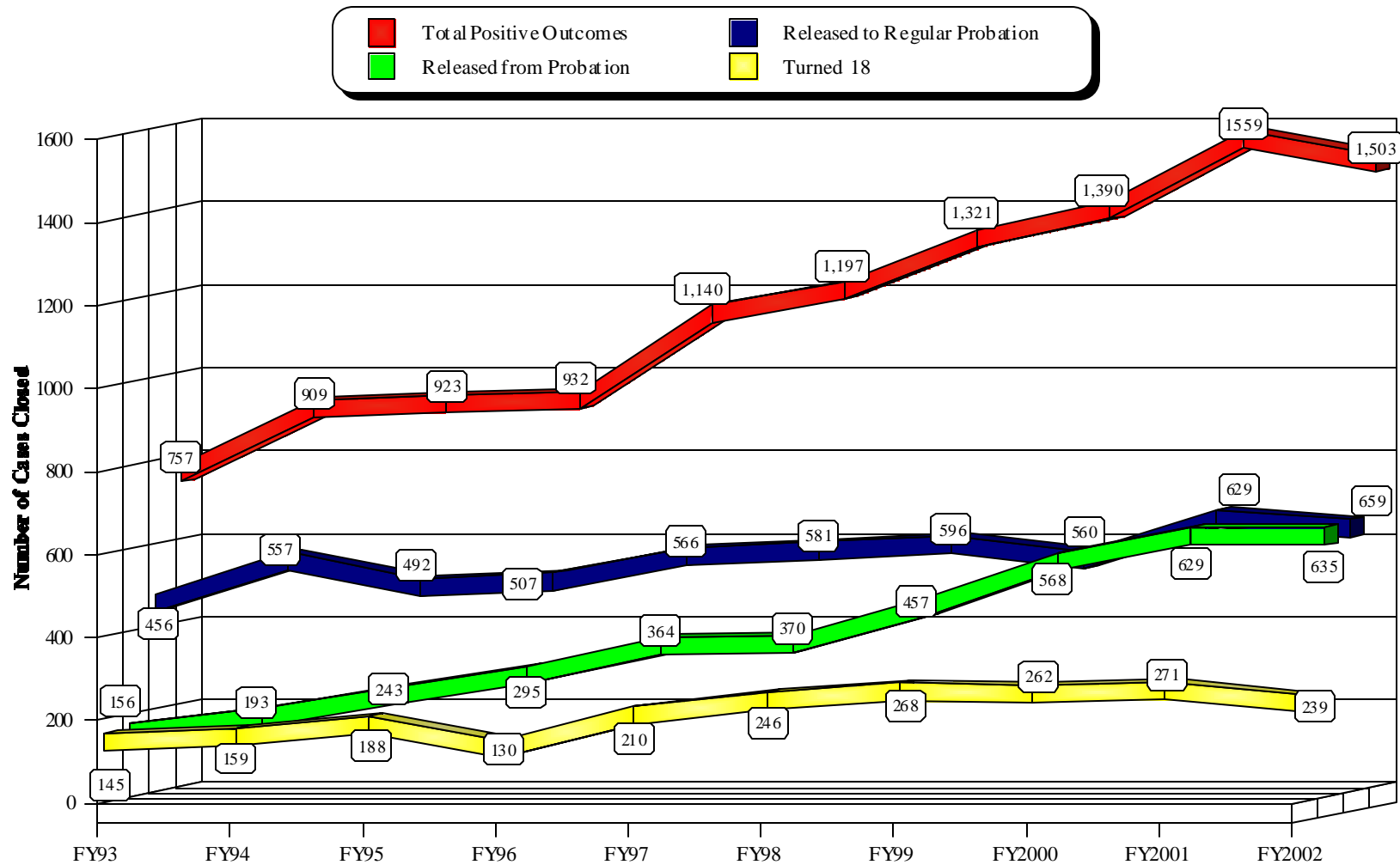
Number of Prior Adjudications



JIPS Statewide Data

Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

By Fiscal Year (Numbers*)

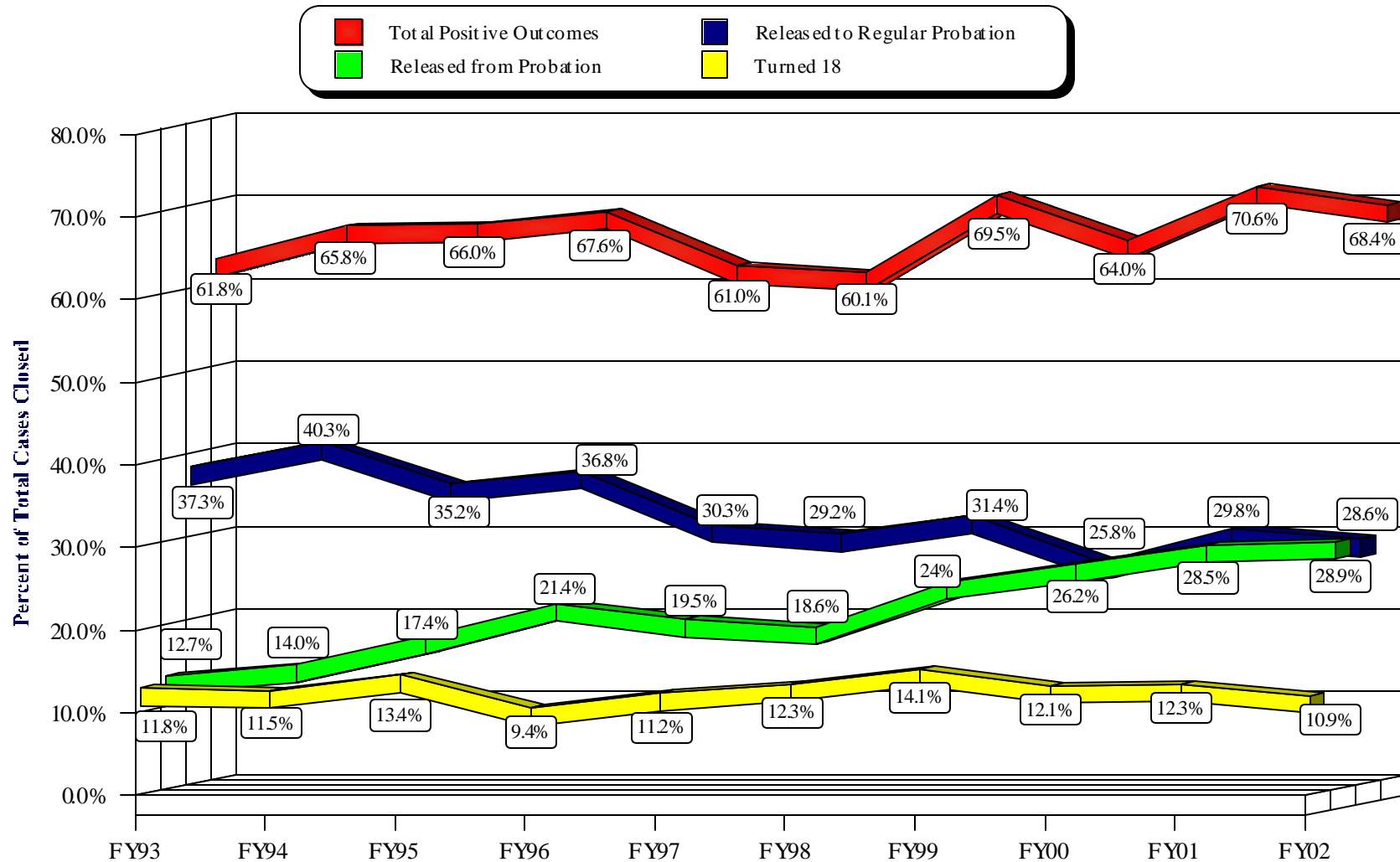


*See corresponding percentages on page 5.

JIPS Statewide Data

Trends of Positive Case Outcomes

By Fiscal Year (Percent*)

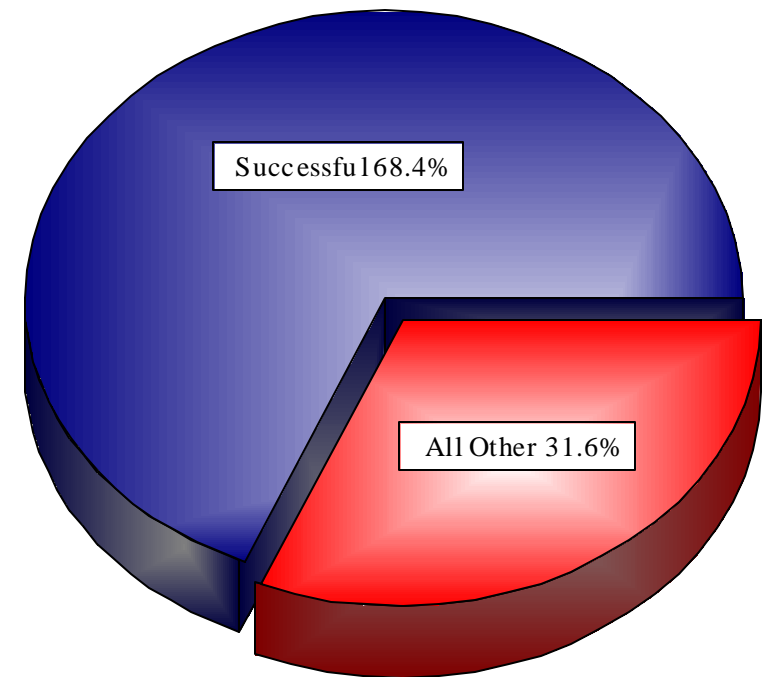
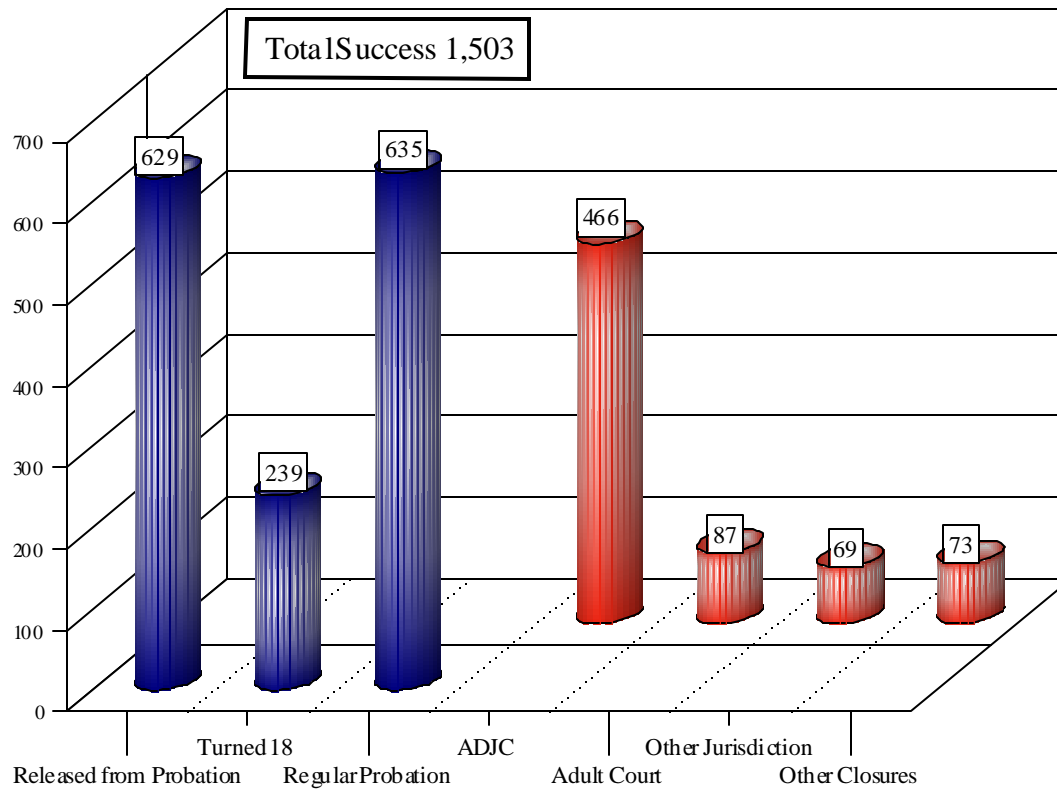


*See corresponding numbers on page 4

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Outcomes- Cases Closed

Total Cases Closed:
2,198



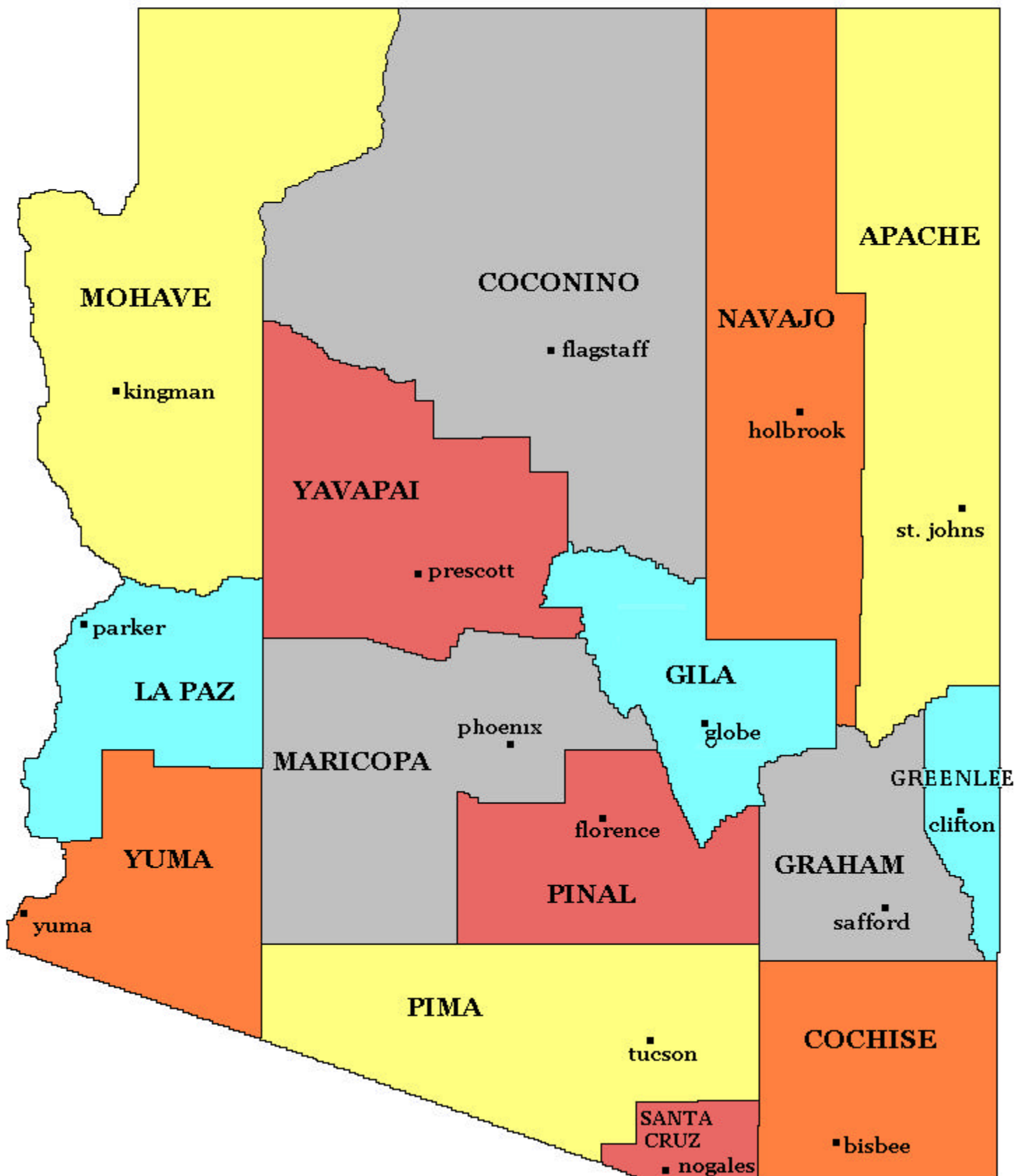
COUNTY DESCRIPTORS

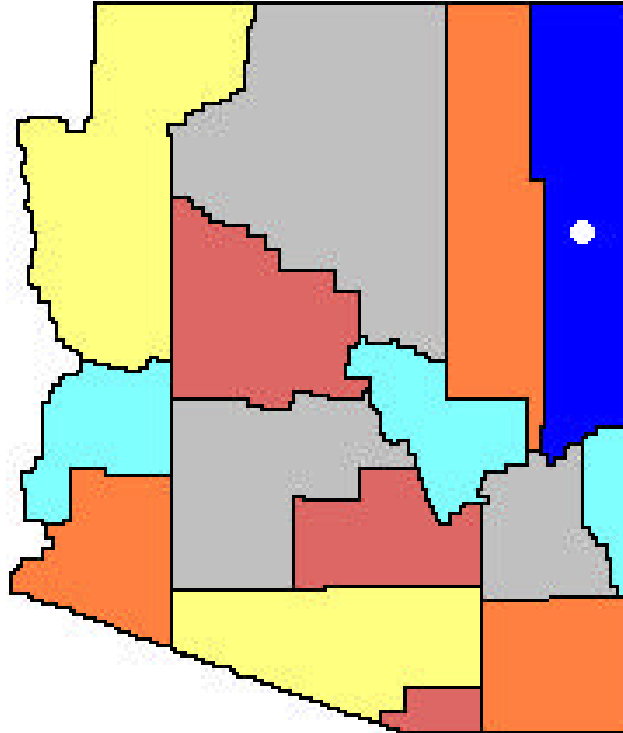
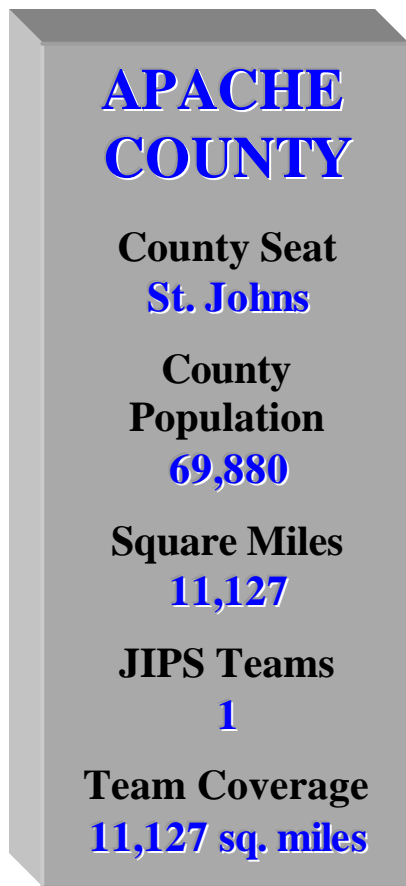
SYNOPSIS

This section provides information and increased awareness of how each county, while pursuing the same goals, and in the manner prescribed by statute and the appropriate codes, approaches the day-to-day management of their JIPS program.

As is evident, each County's Juvenile Probation Department is faced with unique circumstances based on many factors. In addition to the variances in the sizes and populations of the counties, other factors including scattered population clusters, local availability of treatment resources and the presence of tribal lands and jurisdictions, all contribute to the individual approach each department must develop and implement to accomplish the mission of JIPS.

ARIZONA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

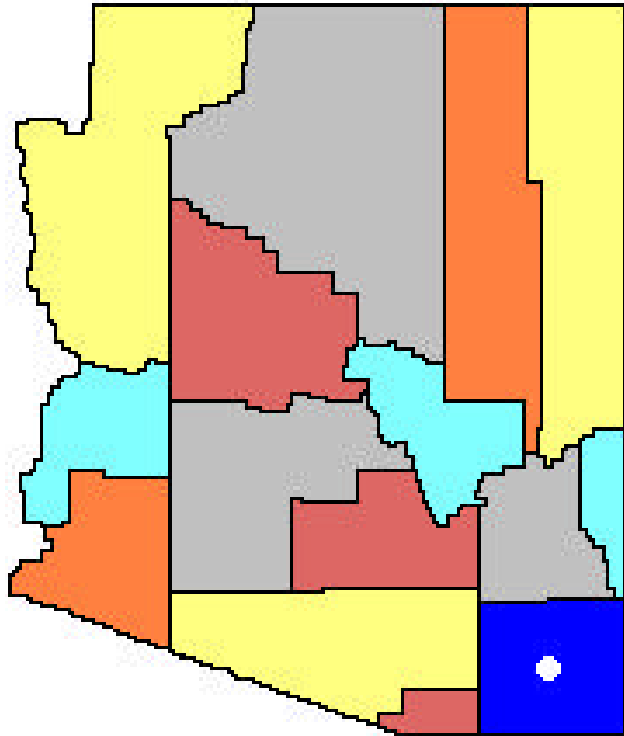
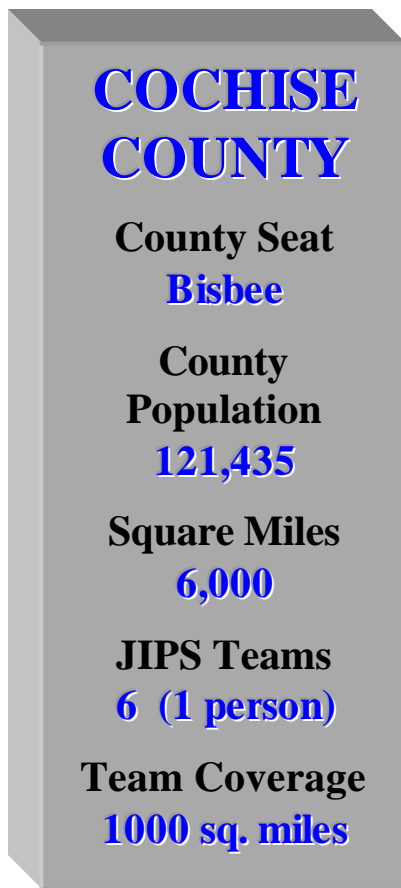




Apache County JIPS utilizes a two person team consisting of one probation officer and one surveillance officer. This team is responsible for coverage of all of Apache County. The JIPS team supervises youth on Intensive Probation, Standard Probation, (at a high risk supervision level), including youth on the Navajo Indian Reservation, which can result in an 8-12 hour driving day to make checks on those juveniles.

Apache JIPS offers the juveniles opportunities to succeed by placing them into various programs offered by the Juvenile Probation Department. One of these programs is the Apache Outdoor Program. This consists of 60 hours of basic training of first aid, CPR, and teamwork exercise with peers and instructors. This program runs year round, with extra trips and activities during the summer months. Additionally, in an effort to aid the juvenile in paying restitution, JIPS requires any juvenile who owes restitution to participate in the Restitution Accountability Program. This gives the juvenile the ability to work for pay (which goes directly to the victim). This holds the juvenile more personally responsible for paying the court ordered restitution without creating a greater financial burden on his or her family. In addition, victims are financially “made whole” on a much faster time scale.

The JIPS team also works in conjunction with the local schools through the Safe School Program. Juveniles on Intensive Probation are checked on daily while at school. The juvenile’s performance, grades, and attendance are monitored weekly through meeting with the school probation officer and/or teachers.

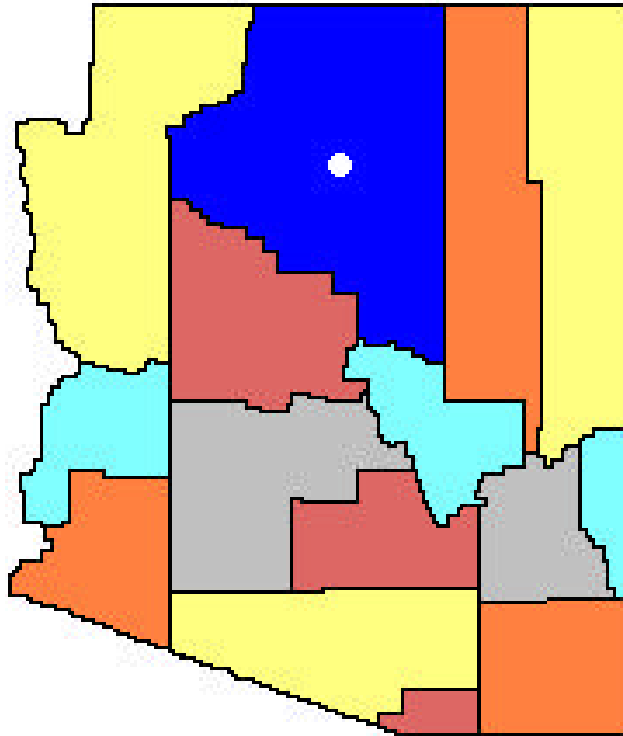
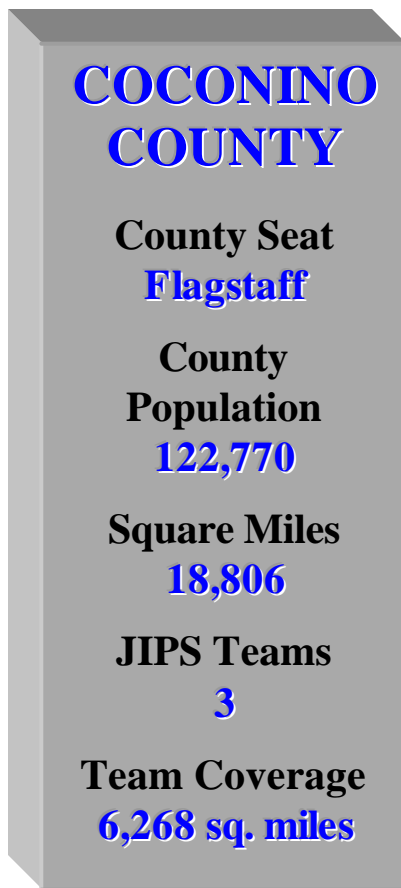


Cochise County Juvenile Court Services provides Juvenile Intensive Probation Services (JIPS) in all communities throughout the County, which includes remote rural locations. County offices are located in Bisbee, Douglas, Sierra Vista, Benson and Wilcox.

Cochise County supports and emphasizes meeting programmatic criteria as defined by statute, which includes meeting required contacts and the 32-hour activity requirements. Treatment plans are developed to identify specific goals and desired behaviors. Cochise County utilizes appropriate incentives for completion of goals, which includes rewards such as curfew extensions, new shoes for indigent clients, movie passes, gift certificates, etc.

Historically, Cochise County conducts a summer program to assist probationers in meeting their 32-hour per week requirement. The program consists of educational, vocational, recreational and community services activities. Participation in recreational activities requires overall compliance in the program.

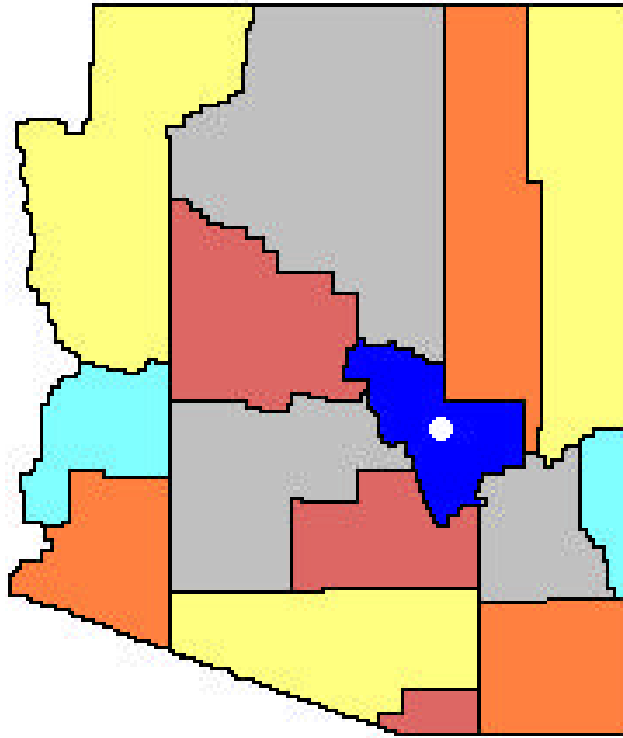
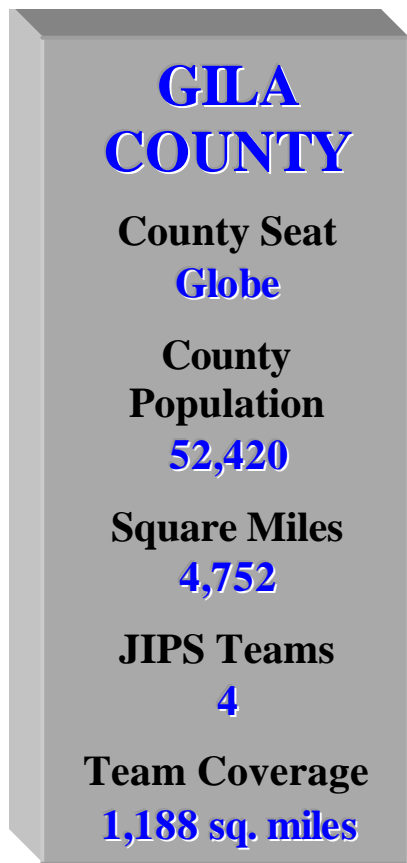
It is important to note that Cochise County has an operational Drug Court in which the Intensive Probation Program plays an important role. The program is funded by a grant from the Governor's Office for Children. Juveniles placed on JIPS and JIPS High Risk for Standard Probation are eligible, and are supervised by JIPS teams. The program is a collaborative approach to treatment for juveniles with a substance abuse referral history. The ultimate objective is curtailing substance abuse, reducing delinquent behavior and achieving parental involvement.



Coconino County is the largest county (square miles) in the state. The JIPS program has 3 teams that are tasked to provide supervision for the entire county. Probation Offices are located in Flagstaff and Page.

Research based principals are applied in carrying out supervision of juveniles in the JIPS program. For example, based on the research suggesting a correlation between participation in the treatment programs and recidivism reduction, Coconino JIPS provides for intensive services and treatment. Coconino County Juvenile Court provides a Day Reporting Program, which includes an intensive outpatient substance abuse program, parent meetings and educational tutoring. In selected cases, a youth placed on JIPS would be assigned a probation officer, a surveillance officer and a master's level therapist. The objective is to merge probation and treatment goals utilizing in-home therapy and weekly staffings.

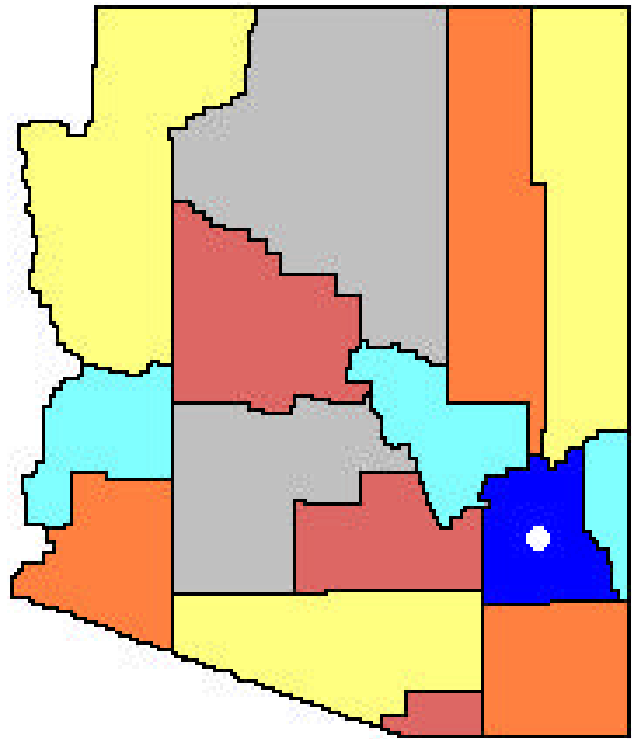
Coconino JIPS also exercises a balanced approach to the supervision of offenders. Although a focus and emphasis on treatment and services is advocated, JIPS must provide the full range of probation activities to include community protection, victim reparation and competency development.



Gila County Juvenile Intensive Probation is a highly structured program of supervision for juveniles who present a significant risk to the community of re-offending and/or would qualify for commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. The Gila County JIPS program enforces strict home restriction, the completion of court-ordered consequences and outpatient treatment services in order to provide rehabilitative services to at-risk youth without sacrificing the protection of the community. As the juveniles progress through the program, they may earn blocks of free time, called “windows”, through compliance with all terms and conditions of probation. These “windows” allow the juvenile to leave their residence for recreational activities, but must be scheduled in advance with the JIPS staff. “Windows” may be added or revoked at the discretion of the JIPS staff depending on the compliance of the juvenile.

In addition to standard surveillance techniques, the Gila County JIPS program emphasizes extensive random drug screening through the use of a state-of-the-art optical scanner. The optical scanner, which detects the high-risk indicators of drug use, provides the JIPS staff with immediate feedback in regards to whether or not juveniles are in need of urinalysis drug testing. This highly cost-effective and timesaving technology allows self-administration of the tests by the probationer and is less intrusive than standard urinalysis testing.

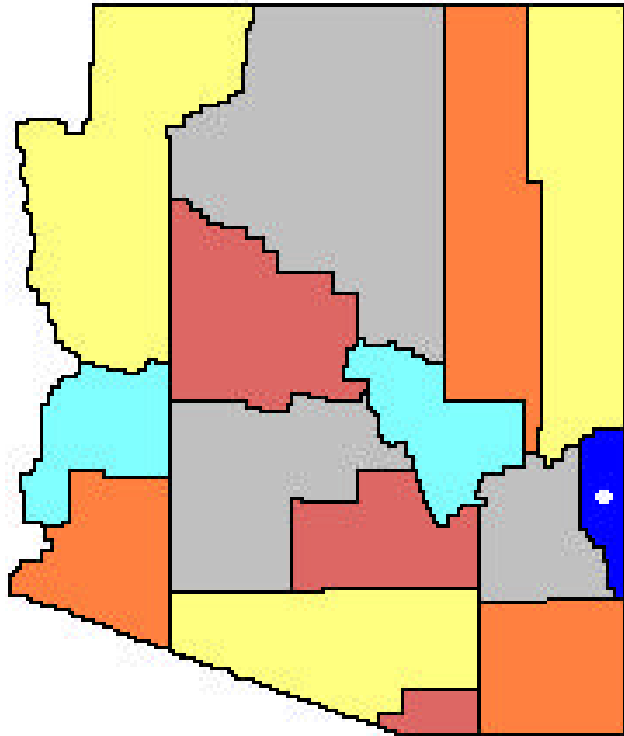
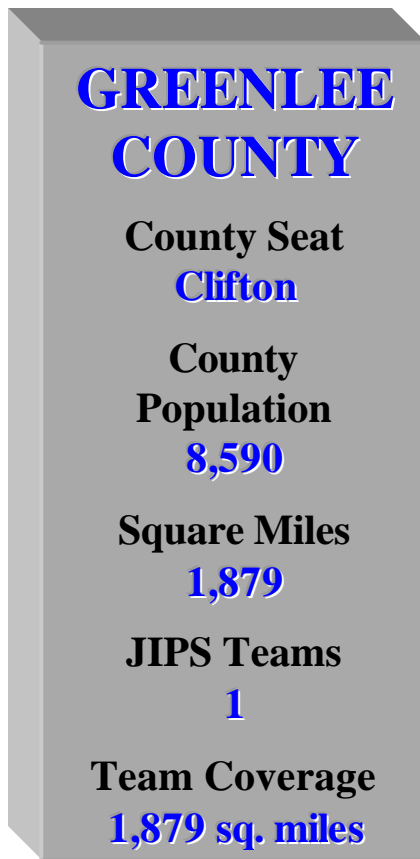
Gila County JIPS staff are also utilized extensively to supervise other high risk juvenile offenders, including all juveniles in Drug Court and high risk youth during the pre-adjudication stage, as deemed necessary by the Juvenile Court.



Graham County has a two-person team that services the entire county. The philosophy of the Graham County JIPS program is to hold the juveniles accountable for their actions. This is accomplished through diligent surveillance in conjunction with the youths schedule.

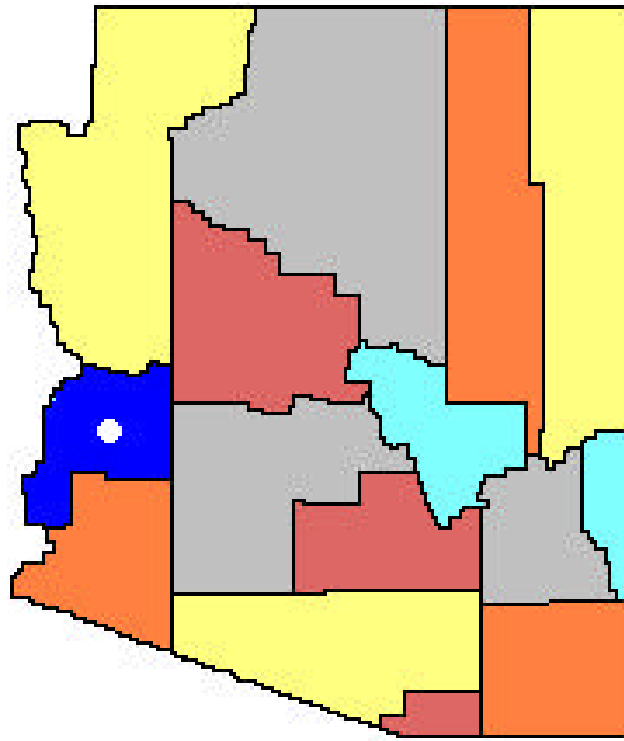
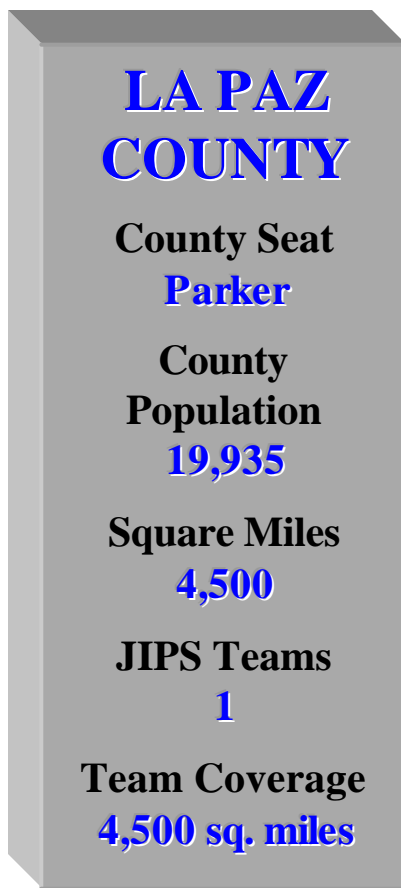
The officers work closely with the schools and the Safe Schools Program Officer. With the assistance of the Safe Schools Officer, the juveniles on intensive probation are held to a higher standard of accountability.

The JIPS program emphasizes treatment and education. Graham JIPS juveniles are motivated to succeed and to achieve the positive outcomes within the program that are encouraged by the efforts of officers to keep juveniles in school. The JIPS team is determined to help the probationer succeed and does everything possible to help the juvenile achieve their goals.



Greenlee County Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision combines a solid mixture of accountability and rehabilitation. The rural setting provided by this small county allows for maximum supervision of juvenile offenders. The JIPS team can closely monitor every move of the juvenile, thus insuring swift positive reinforcement for positive behavior and equally swift consequences for negative behavior. A combination of local resources and the utilization of the JAWS program in Yuma County (prior to termination) direct a strong tone of accountability in Greenlee County.

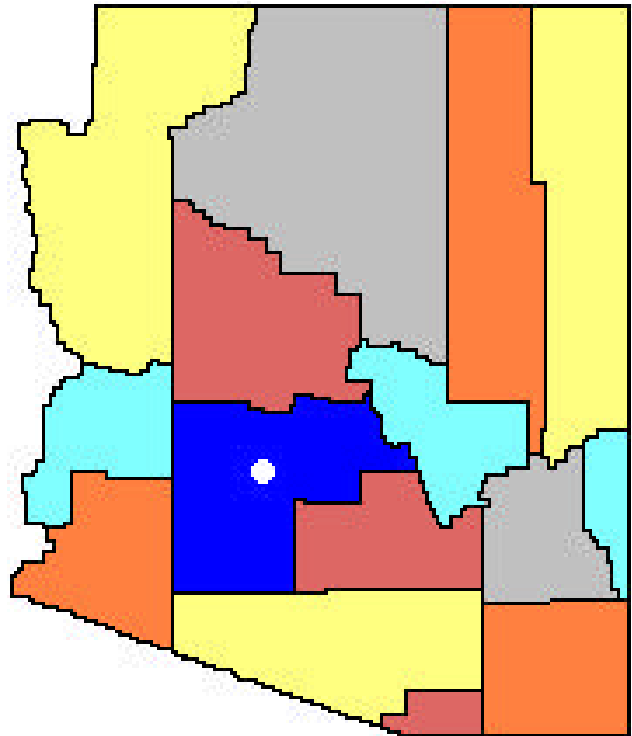
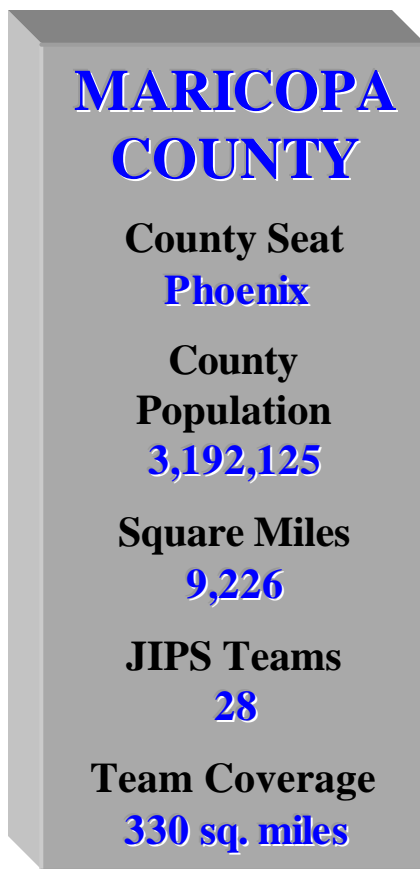
Rehabilitation of the youth is achieved through the use of local resources. The JIPS team is dedicated to work hand in hand with the community to monitor the juveniles on a daily basis. This team of probation professionals has a combined 22 years of experience working with at risk juveniles. Other highly qualified counselors, teachers, police officers, local dignitaries and civic groups work closely with the juvenile probation department to assist the youth with their journey to reestablishing positive behaviors in order to become a productive citizen of society.



La Paz County has a two-person team that services both adult and juvenile probationers. They began providing adult services to both La Paz and southern Mohave County in 1985, and added juvenile services to La Paz County in 1987.

La Paz County Probation services an area of 4,518 square miles out of a single office in the county seat of Parker. A round trip visit to a single probationer in the farthest portion of the county can take up to 4 hours.

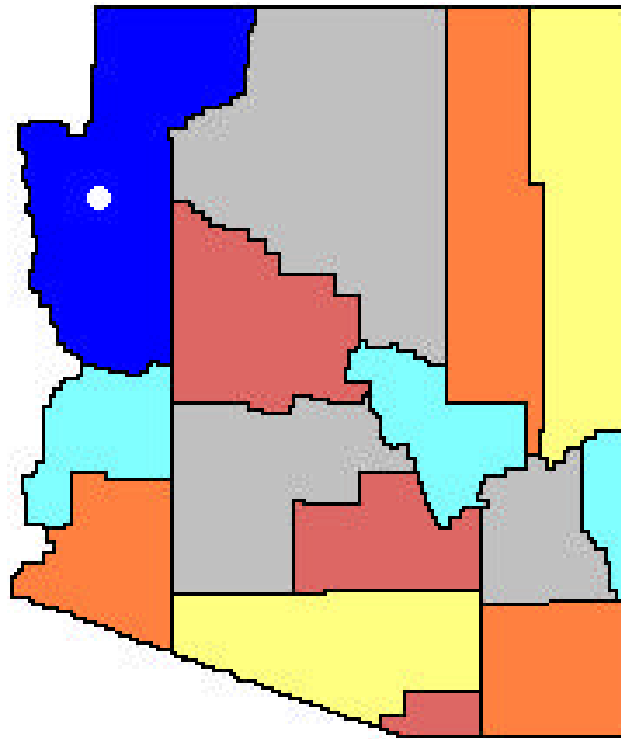
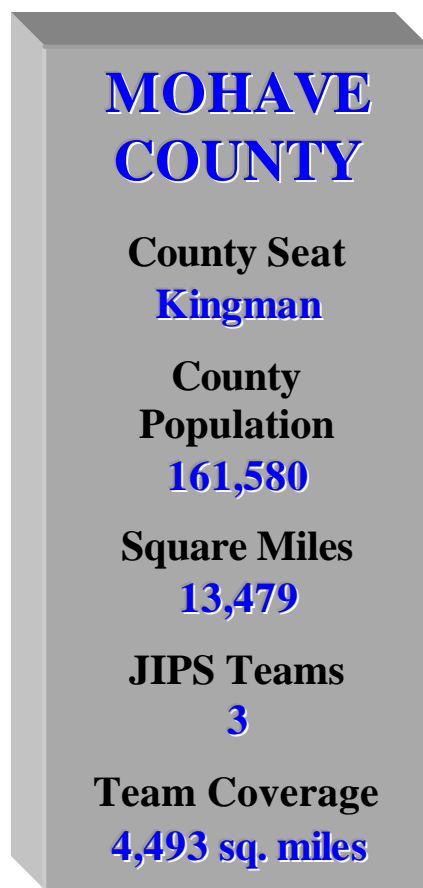
There had occasionally been a tendency to more heavily focus on either adult or juvenile clients, resulting in less effective services for the other group, due to the changing population of the caseloads and prior experience of the employees. Therefore, this year, the department embarked on an innovative way of managing the caseload. The standard juvenile probation officer is now a member of the IPS team, helping to align the goals of JIPS with those of standard probation and to ensure that the necessary components of rehabilitation are incorporated into supervision and case management. In exchange, the IPS team assists with evening and weekend surveillance for the standard caseload.



Maricopa County Juvenile Court Center (MCJCC) operates a JIPS program, that, as mandated by Arizona Statutes and the Administrative Office of the Courts, has very clear objectives to which juveniles must adhere. A juvenile ordered to intensive probation must review and sign a contract outlining the three levels of the program. By successfully completing each level, the child may be rewarded with less supervision, more trust, and more privileges. The terms of this contract emphasize surveillance, home detention, education, drug testing, counseling, and community service work.

The division consists of teams of probation and surveillance officers assigned to specific geographic regions. By staffing officers throughout neighborhoods, the officers can assess community strengths and resources, thereby enhancing a juvenile's ability to become successful on probation and in the future.

Integral to the program is JIPS Community Outreach Program (JCOP). JCOP is designed to provide juveniles with a wide variety of services, programs, resources and supervised community service projects. JCOP contributes to helping establish the correct course of rehabilitation for the probationer.



Mohave County has established JIPS teams in each of its three major communities--- Kingman (3-person team with 1 PO and 2 SO), Lake Havasu City (2-person team) and Bullhead City (3-person team with 1 PO and 2 SO). The department also utilizes one multi-purpose officer located in the Arizona Strip District (Utah border) that can provide JIPS coverage when necessary. These officers are responsible for supervising juvenile offenders living in a vast geographic area with challenging locations and vague addresses.

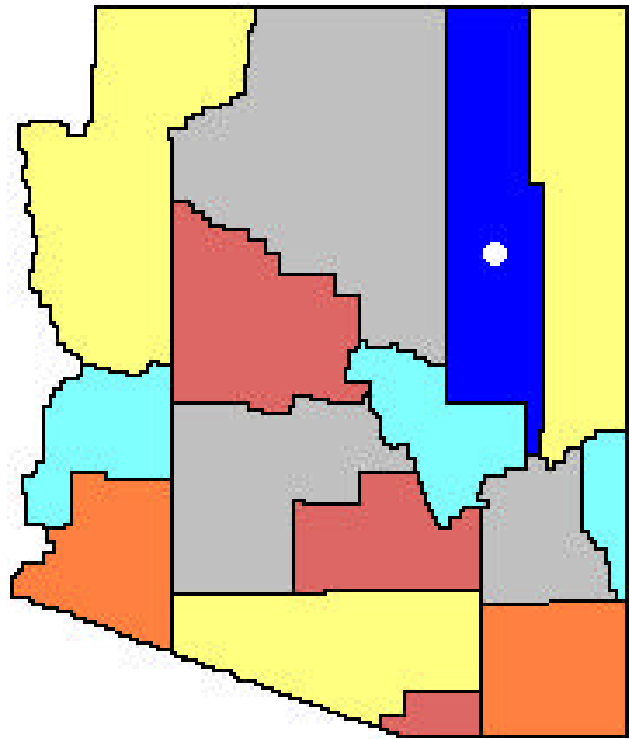
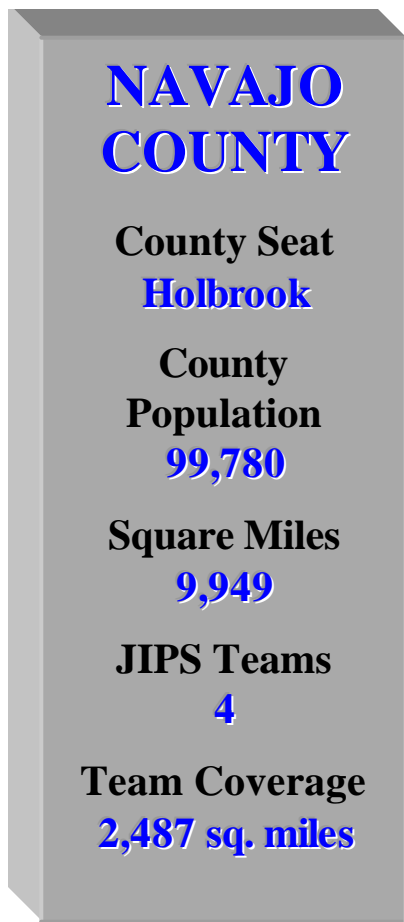
Recent program additions that the JIPS officers can utilize are:

Project ADJUST (*Adjudicated and Detained Juveniles Undergoing Special Treatment*) is a highly structured, high-impact weekend and occasional weeklong detention program.

The Ropes Challenge Course provides a state-of-the-art low and high element ropes experience for JIPS probationers.

Project SAW (*Service Achievement Work*) is a construction apprenticeship program, which provides older JIPS probationers with hands-on experience in house-building and other construction trades.

Mohave County is a rural county and like other rural counties has limited resources and services available from both the private and public sectors. Nevertheless, Mohave County's JIPS case-management approach emphasizes strict surveillance, treatment and education in the context of active family involvement and restorative justice values.

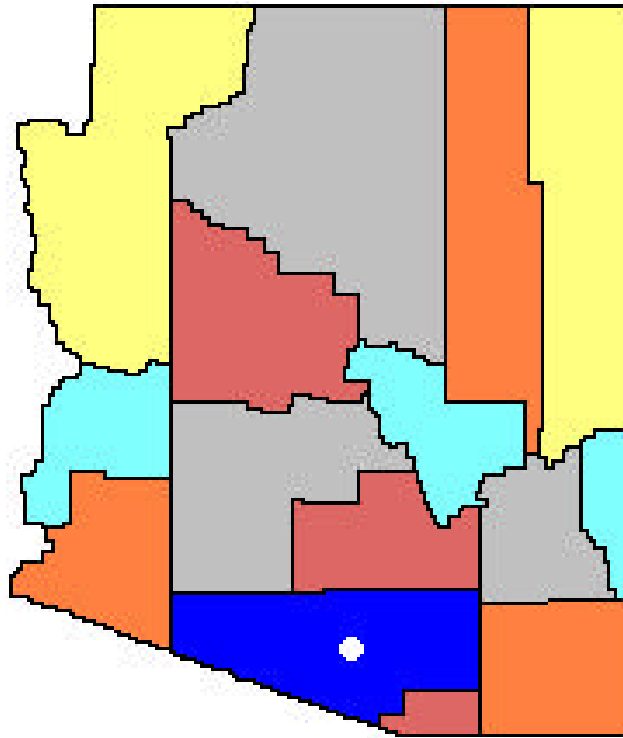
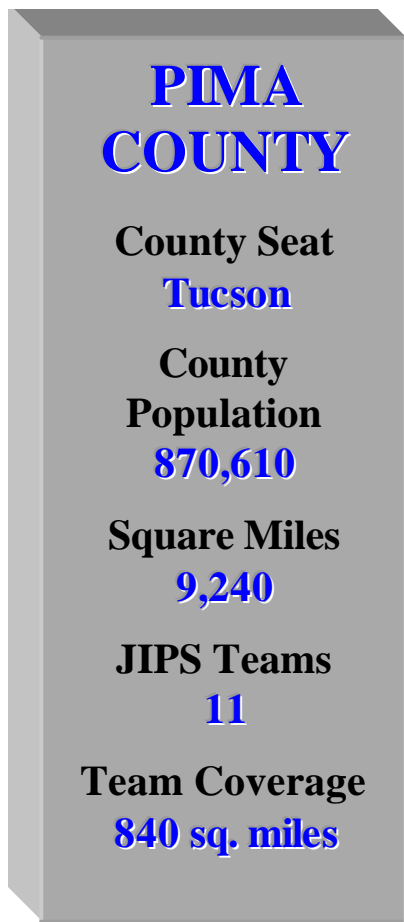


Navajo County Juvenile Probation has a capacity to supervise 50 juveniles on intensive probation. JIPS officers are also adult Intensive Officers in this combined department. Probation offices are located in the communities of Holbrook, Winslow, Snowflake, Show Low, Heber and Pinetop.

Logistical problems are frequently at the forefront of issues confronting intensive probation. Time and distance to resident locations can be challenging factors in making mandated contacts.

Navajo County is home to one of the largest Native American Reservations in the country. Thus, the probation department continues to work towards cooperative measures to ensure services are also provided to reservation residents. Creating a working relationship with the reservation government is an ongoing process that demands continual readjusting to meet the needs of both communities.

Treatment options in this rural county are limited. An intensive outpatient treatment model, provided by a Show Low service provider, has helped ease the challenges to offering rehabilitative services and has eased the strain on the existing outpatient treatment programs in the county. Any residential treatment, however, requires an out of county placement.

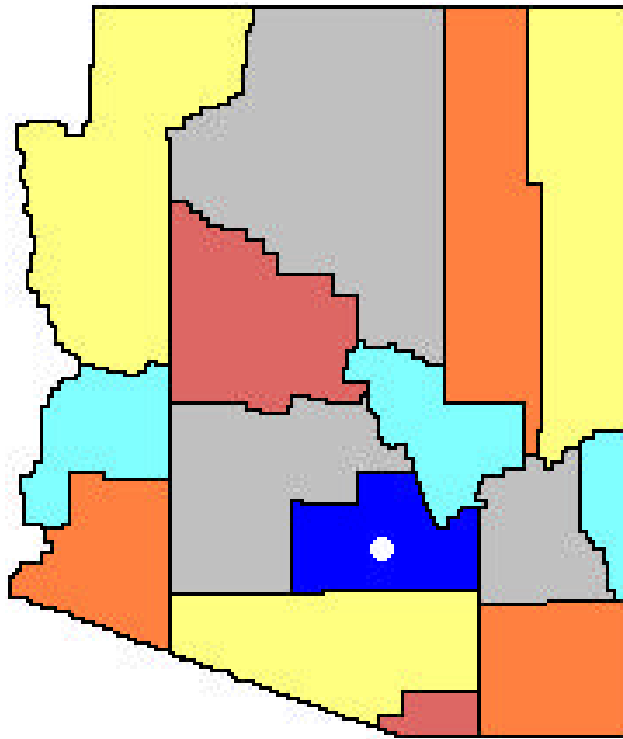
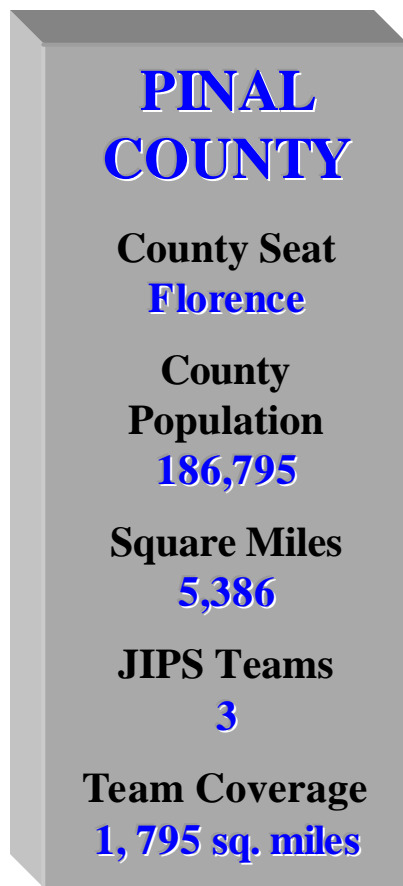


Pima County JIPS has now been in operation for approximately fifteen years. The JIPS program has grown and part of the evolution has been the establishment of the highly successful Northwest Regional Justice Center. The northwest JIPS Teams are located at this site as well as other probation officers and support staff.

Pima JIPS has a capacity of 325 youth which is serviced by nine 2 person teams, one three person lead PO team, one three person team, and two, two person sex offender teams. The current fiscal year has seen the JIPS Program maintain, on average, over 90% of the legislative capacity.

Specialized programming is offered to the JIPS youth through the JIPSQUEST Program, which is operated by the Vision Quest Organization, Sunnyside School District Summer School Program and by Pima JIPS. The program services approximately 40 youth for approximately an eight-week period.

Rehabilitation through accountability has continues to be a focus of Pima JIPS. Nighttime contacts have been maintained at close to the 70% benchmark. In addition, vigilant on site alcohol and drug testing of youth continues to encourage youth toward drug free usage.

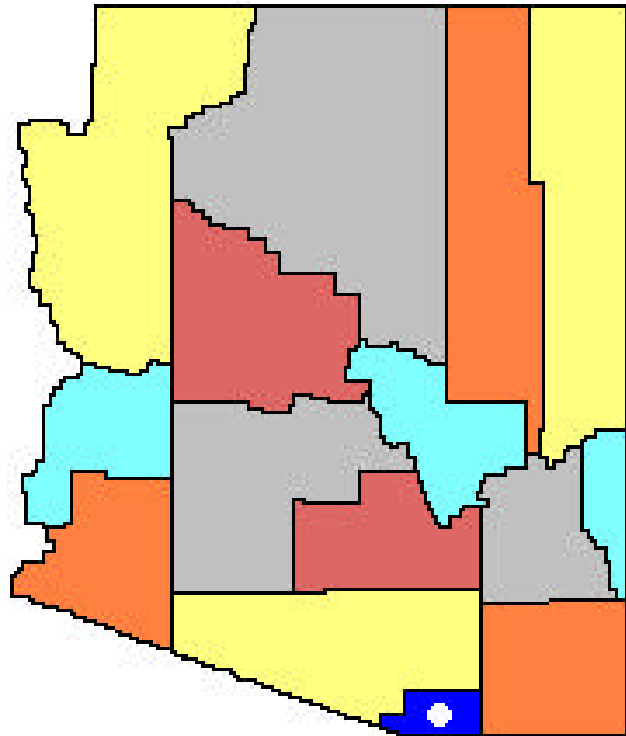
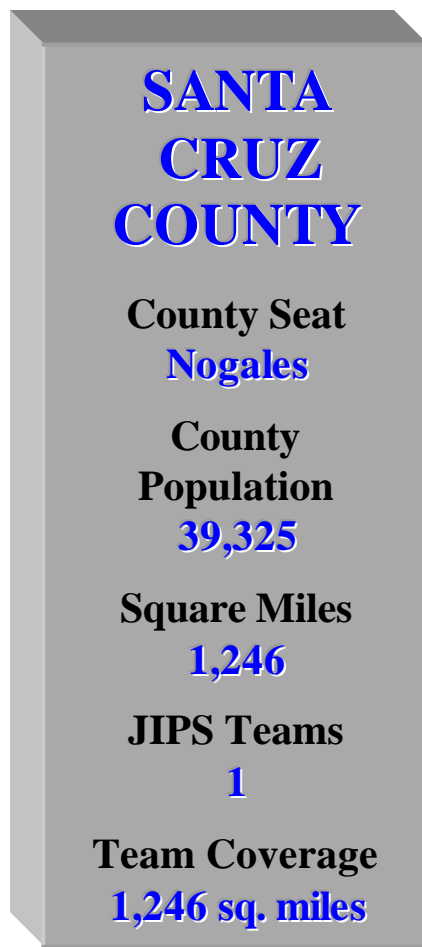


Pinal County Department of Juvenile Court Services operates a JIPS program with two 3-person teams and one 2-person team. Team coverage includes Casa Grande, Eloy, Apache Junction, Florence and the surrounding communities.

Pinal also operates a weekend detention program, entitled H.O.P.E. (Helping Others Prosper through Encouragement). Juveniles may be assigned to this 2-day program at the request of the probation officer and after approval of a program supervisor and the judge. The H.O.P.E. program provides assistance and guidance to families of violators of probation through a diverse educational component, structured environment and physical training regiment. It is designed to supplement supervision and enhance the life skills of the juvenile offender.

H.O.P.E. strives to open many new avenues of alternative crisis development, decision-making, drug abuse counseling, parenting class, proper dietary consumption and character development to violators and their families.

The staff is committed to guide the youth and their families from the beginning of the learning process to the end result of success. The educational components and obstacles that these families and probationers encounter test them beyond all others they have experienced in their lives.

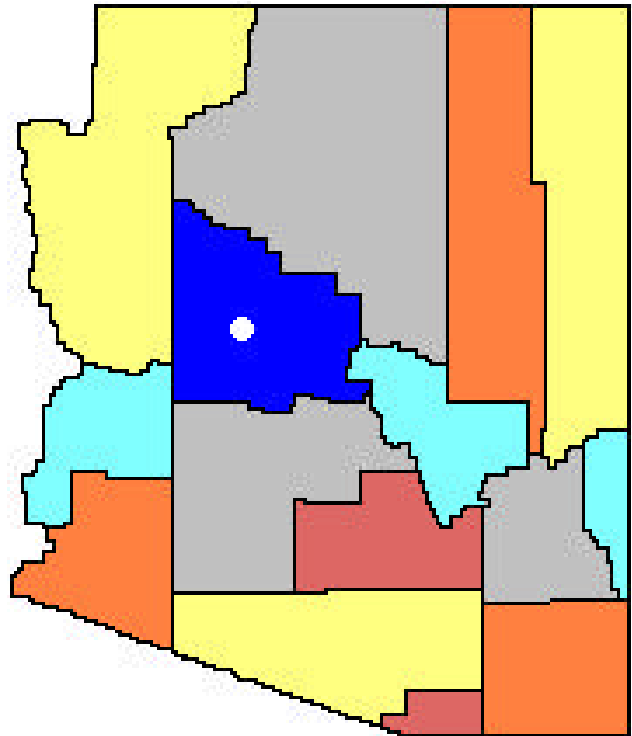
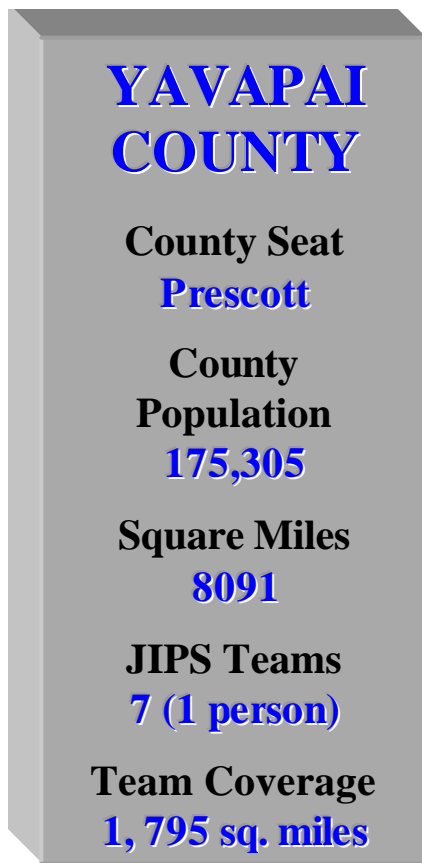


Santa Cruz County is the smallest county, (in square miles), in the state. However, like the quote, “One can’t judge a book by its cover,” neither can this county be judged by its size. Nogales is the county seat of Santa Cruz County. Based on U.S. Border Patrol statistics, the Point of Entry at the Nogales, Sonora Mexico site is one of the busiest crossings in the country. This creates many challenges for the probation officers of our county. With a predominant population of Spanish speaking clientele, officers must understand, not only the language, but also the wide variety of cultural differences the youth of this county represent.

In addition to ensuring mandated contacts with probationers and structured hours are met, officers assigned to the JIPS team also supervise the JIPS Community Service Work Crew. There are three advantages to this:

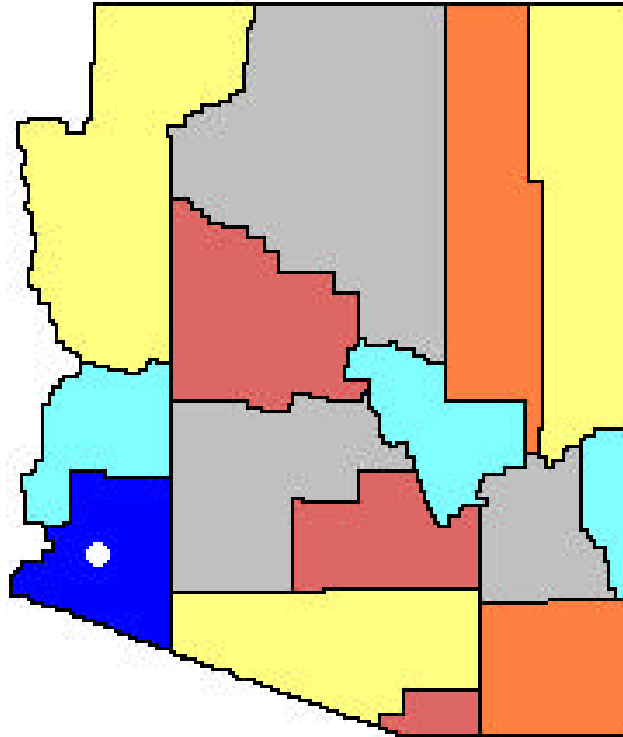
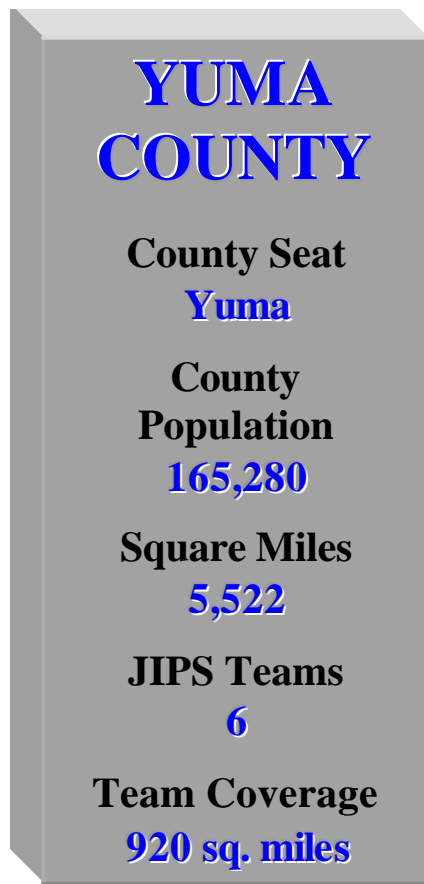
- First, Santa Cruz JIPS wants to ensure that probationers are closely monitored, as well as on task, while the juveniles provide a much needed service to the community.
- Second, the team strives to build a strong work ethic. For instance, the team asserts the need for punctuality and quality of work to create a creditable end product.

Thirdly, because this is community service, it is crucial that the JIPS team ensures that the quality of the service to the citizens and the community meets or surpasses their expectations.



Yavapai County began its Juvenile Intensive Probation Program in 1987 with 2 officers and an average of 8 probationers. One officer was assigned to the Prescott area or the western areas of Yavapai County and the other officer was assigned in the Verde Valley area, or eastern areas of Yavapai County. In the past 13 years the number of JIPS officers has steadily increased. Currently there are 7 JIPS officers in Yavapai County; 3 in the eastern area and 4 in the western area supervising a maximum of 105 probationers.

Yavapai County Juvenile Probation continues to involve seven Intensive Probation officers throughout the communities of the county. Each JIPS probation officer maintains their own individual caseload with an average of 13 probation without the assistance of surveillance officers. Total caseload capacity of the department is 105. Yavapai County Juvenile Probation strives to maintain the integrity of the JIPS supervision philosophy by supervising the "at risk" juvenile offender.



Yuma County JIPS prides itself on its collaborative approach to quality case supervision. Officers not only execute the mission of JIPS, but also invest in the community. By giving back to the community that supports the program, officers have created high levels of trust with the public and other agencies.

Yuma JIPS Officers are dedicated to assisting and educating the community. Officers have presented topics such as careers in probation, dangers of illegal drug use, gang education, and probation services available to juveniles, families, schools, and other community members.

The JIPS program has partnered with local law enforcement and collaboratively worked on numerous projects to reduce juvenile crime. Projects include “Operation Safe Crossing”, which is designed to divert juveniles from crossing the Mexico border on graduation night; providing officers to work the Yuma County Fair; and the Law Enforcement Halloween program sponsored by Yuma County Adult Probation to promote a safe Halloween.

Yuma JIPS is often times the leader in bringing agencies together to determine better alternatives for rehabilitating youth. JIPS, however, is not only a leader in rehabilitation, but also strives to create programs that prevent youth from becoming high risk.

NEW CASES

SYNOPSIS

According to statute, only a youth who has been adjudicated delinquent may be ordered into the program. During FY02, 2,222 youth were placed on JIPS. Number of prior referrals and number of prior adjudications classify these youth. A *referral* is simply a piece of paper that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. It is called a referral because it is the official document that directs an individual to juvenile court. A wide range of infractions, from '5 Minutes Late on Curfew' to 'Assaults Against Person' may be specified on this paper. No formal finding of guilt is included on a referral. *Adjudications*, on the other hand, are a formal finding of guilt; they are the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.

The offense for which a youth is placed on JIPS is commonly called the "instant offense." Nine categories are utilized by the Juvenile On-line Tracking System (JOLTS) to capture these data. These categories are consistent with the information contained in the Juveniles Processed data books published by the Juvenile Justice Services Division. *Please note, for aesthetic reasons, the titles in some of the graphs have been abbreviated (See page 5 for detailed information).*

The top three categories for instant offenses were Obstruction (37.6%), Felonies Against Property (22.7%) and Drugs (9.6%).

NEW CASES

Definition of Applicable Terms:

Citations/Administrative - Court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Citations” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Drugs: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Drugs” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Person (formerly Fight) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Fight” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Felonies Against Property (formerly Grand Theft) - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Grand Theft” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Obstruction of Justice: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Contempt of court, DUI, DWI, escape, unlawful or felony flight, failure to appear, hindering prosecution, influence witness, obstruction, perjury, parole or probation violation, resisting arrest, tampering, solicitation, or conspiracy or attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents AObstruction@ may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Public Peace: Felonies & Misdemeanors - Aggravated DUI, carry concealed weapon, child neglect, commercial sex, contributing to delinquency of a minor, crime against nature, cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, drunkenness, eavesdropping, false reporting, failure to stop, failure to appear, firework violation, gambling/gaming, harassment, indecent exposure, obscenity, prostitution, reckless burning, reckless driving, riot, public sexual indecency, speeding, traffic offenses, trespassing, criminal trespassing, unlawful assembly, weapons offenses, discharge firearm, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Peace” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

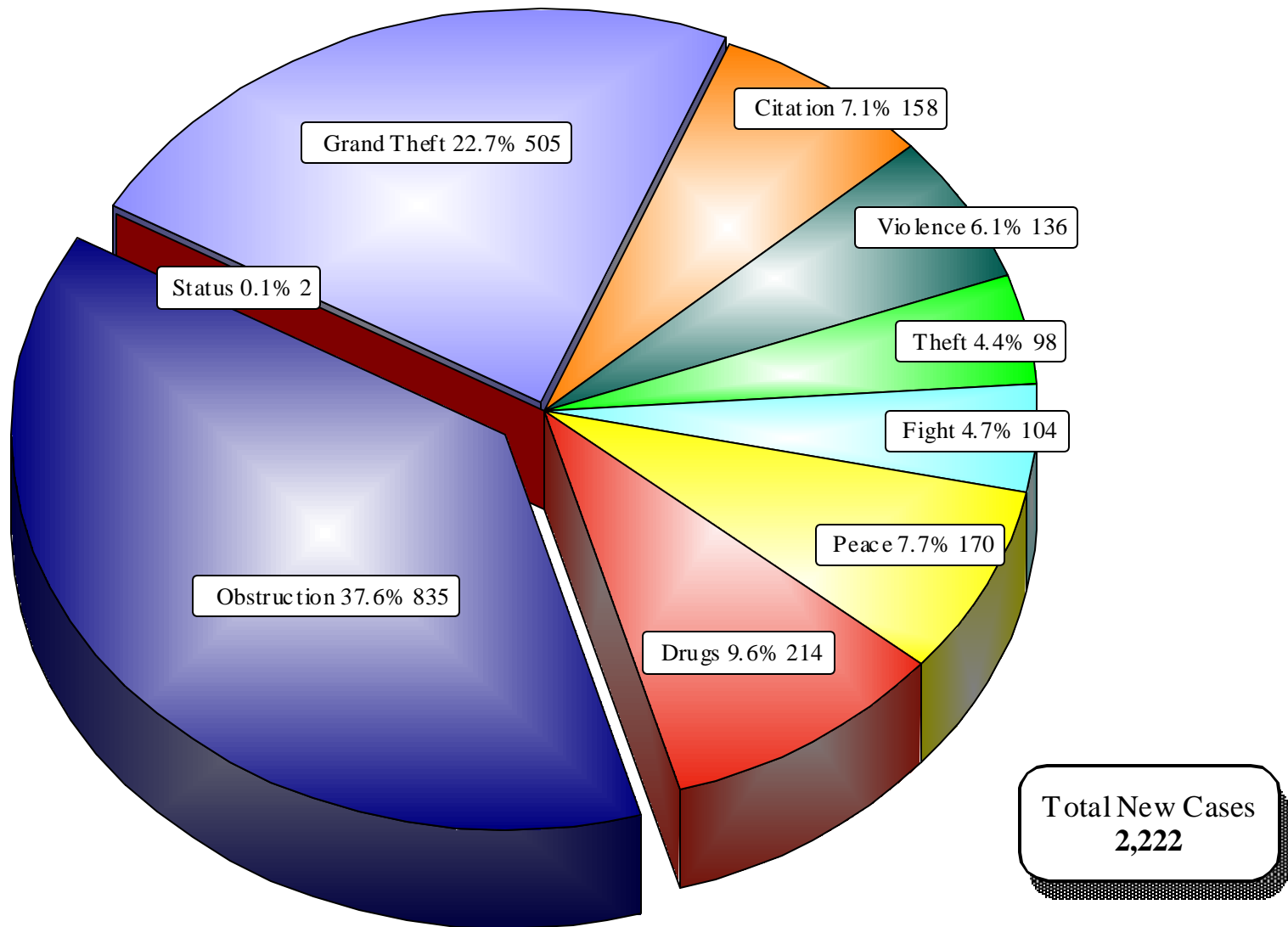
Status Offenses (incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Status” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Misdemeanors Against Property (formerly Theft) - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Theft” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

Felonies Against a Person (formerly Violence) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses. NOTE: For aesthetic intents “Violence” may be used for identifying purposes in charts and tables.

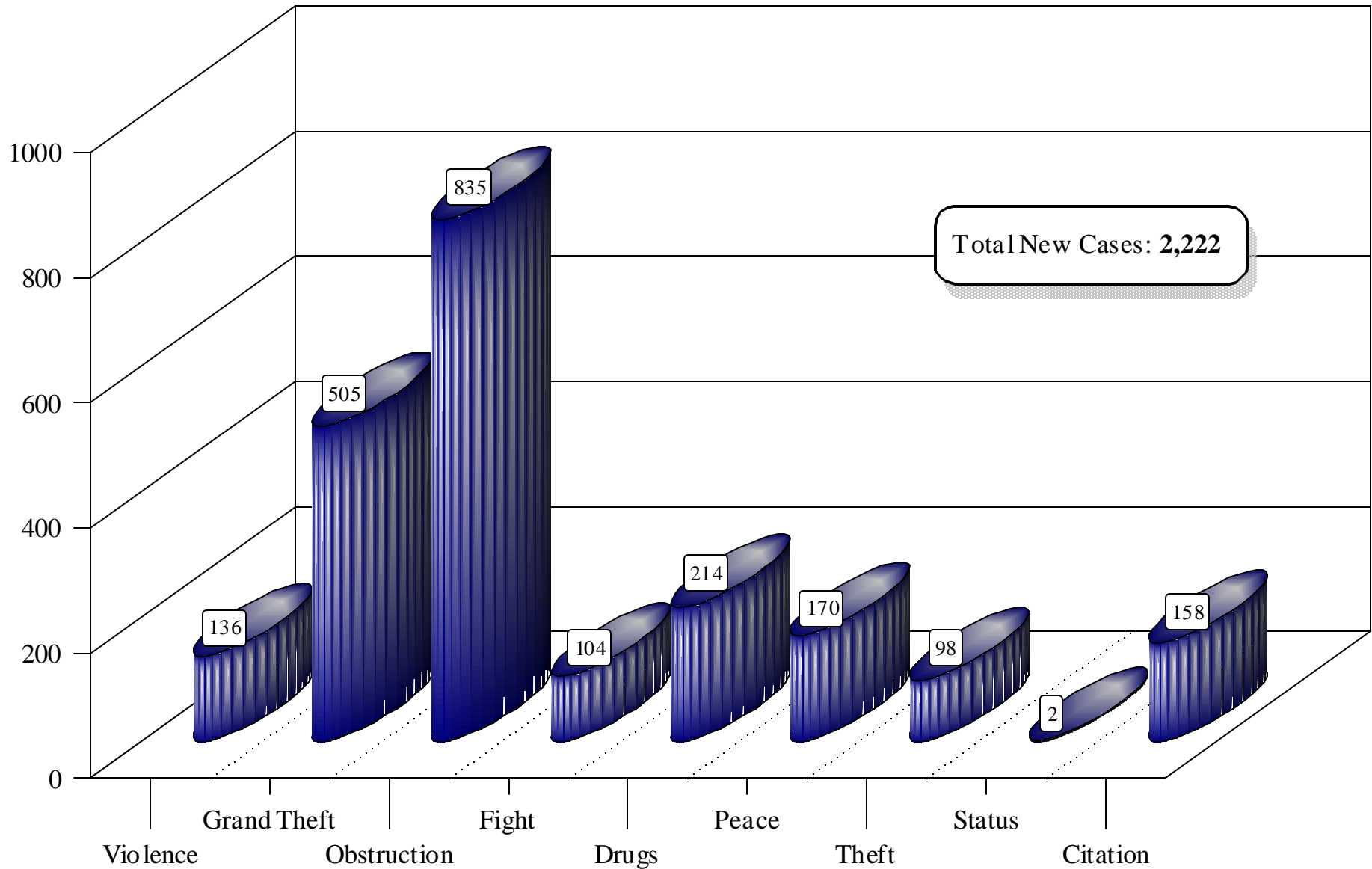
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

New Cases by Severity Type



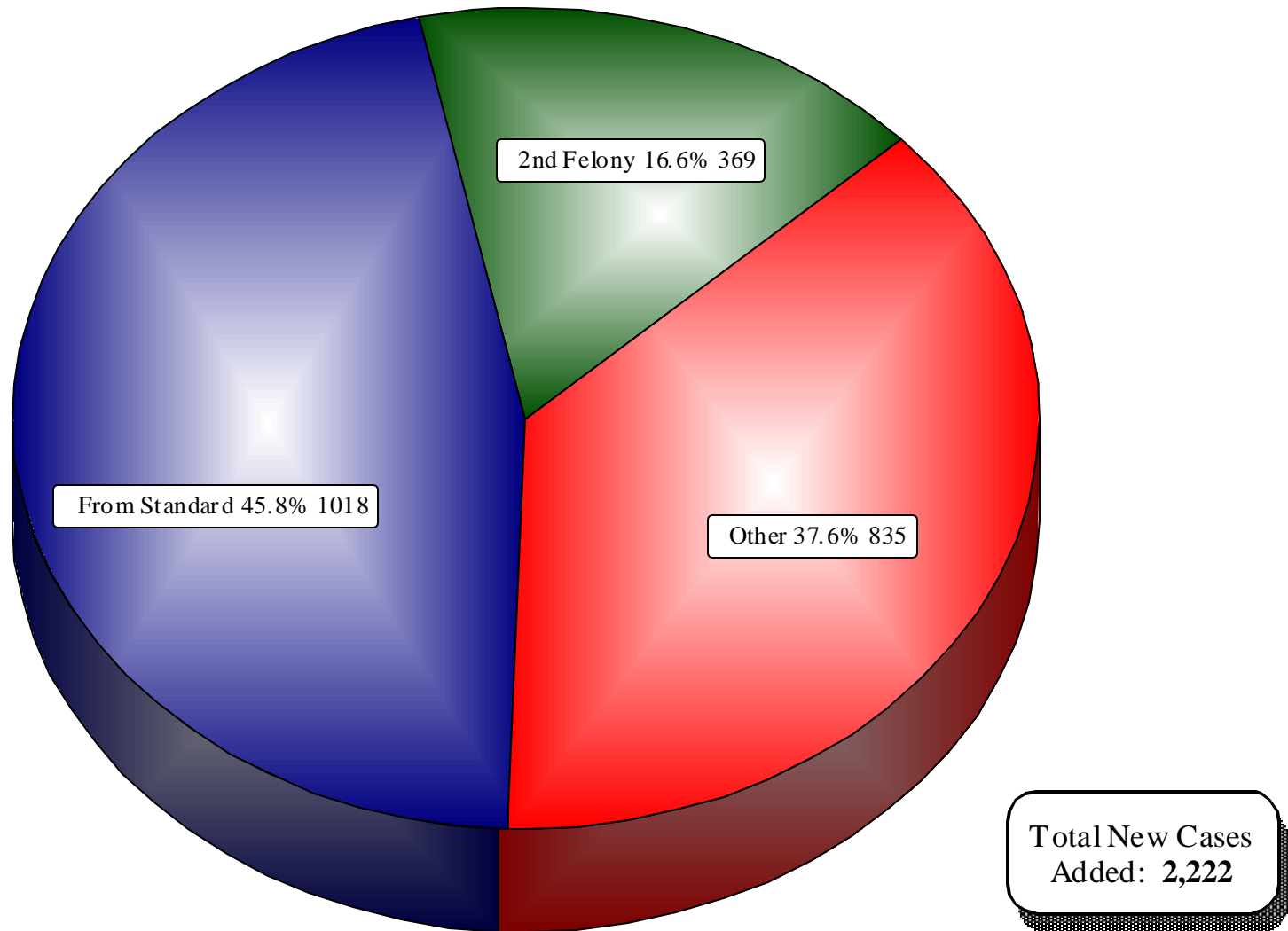
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

New Cases by Severity Type



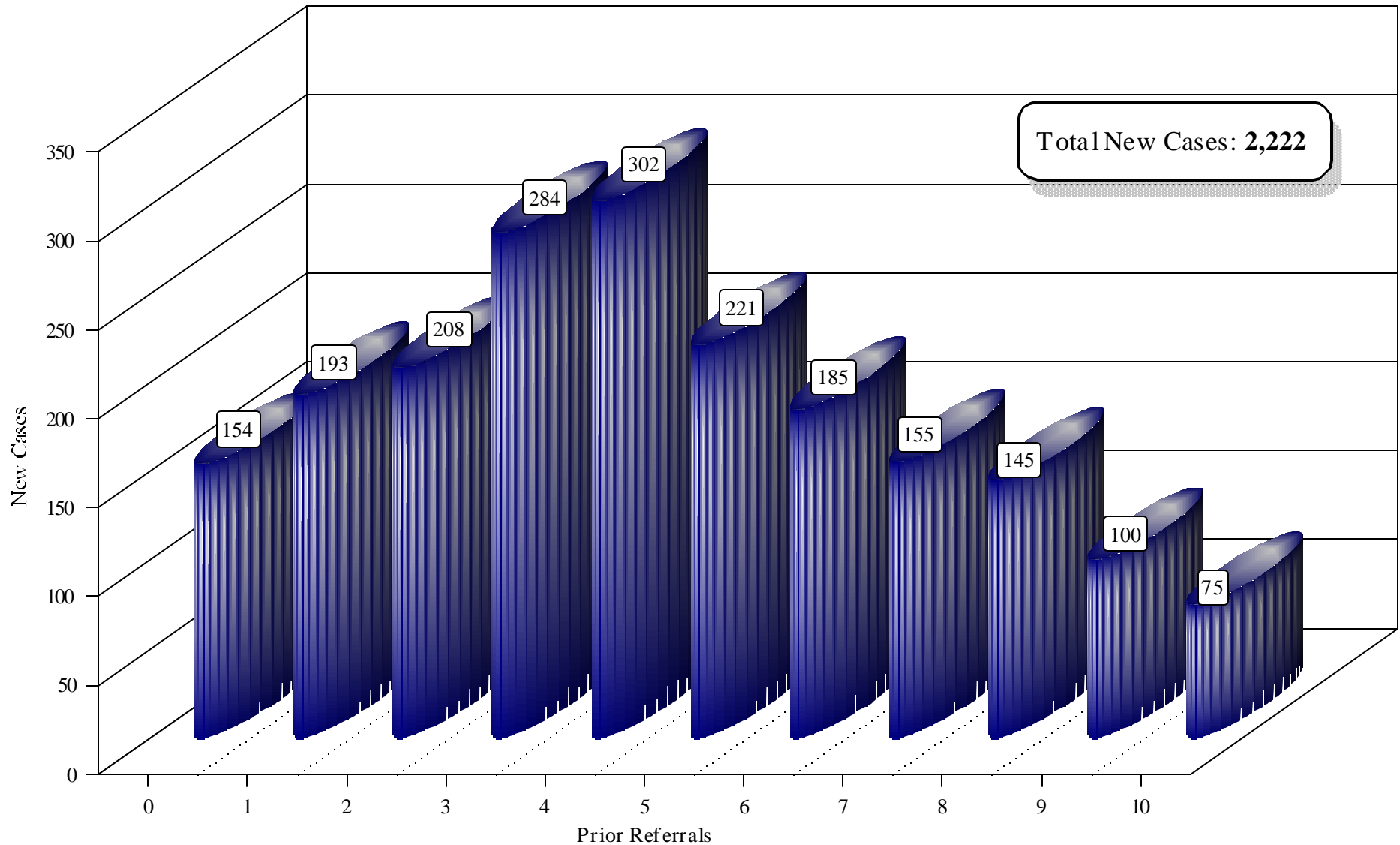
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

New Cases Added



JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

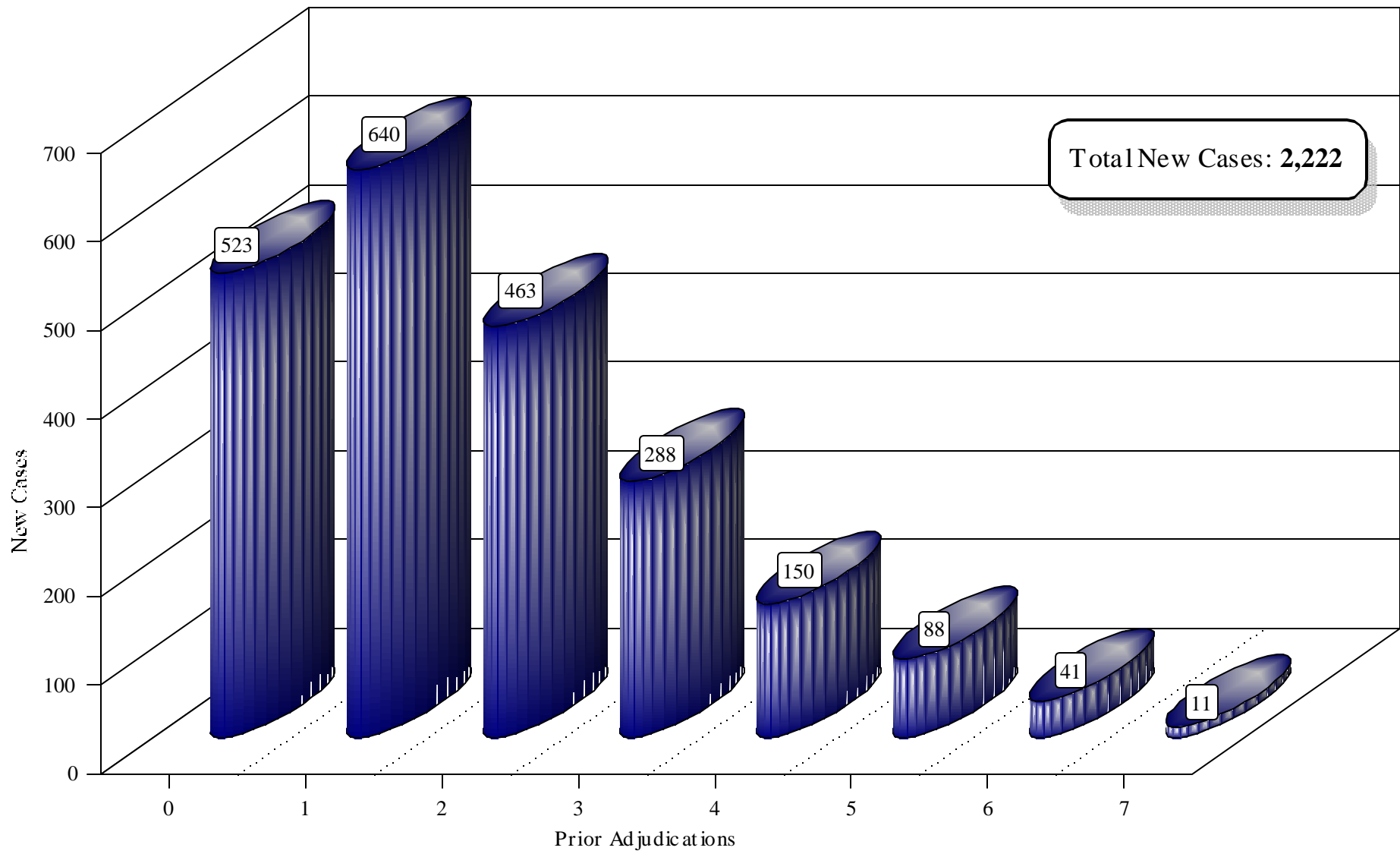
New Cases by Prior Referrals



200 youth had 11 or more referrals.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

New Cases by Prior Adjudications



18 youth had 8 or more prior adjudications.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

New Cases by Gender

	Male		Female		Total
	#	%	#	%	
Apache	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16
Cochise	85	81.7%	19	18.3%	104
Coconino	47	85.5%	8	14.5%	55
Gila	46	82.1%	10	17.9%	56
Graham	17	70.8%	7	29.2%	24
Greenlee	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	14
LaPaz	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	4
Maricopa	782	85.9%	128	14.1%	910
Mohave	65	75.6%	21	24.4%	86
Navajo	47	72.3%	18	27.7%	65
Pima	393	90.1%	43	9.9%	436
Pinal	119	93.0%	9	7.0%	128
Santa Cruz	25	69.4%	11	30.6%	36
Yavapai	98	84.5%	18	15.5%	116
Yuma	139	80.8%	33	19.2%	172
Statewide	1,893	85.2%	329	14.8%	<u>2,222</u>

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

New Cases by Severity Type

	Felonies Against Person		Felonies Against Property		Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd.		Misdemeanors Against Person		Drugs: Fel & Misd		Public Peace: Fel & Misd		Misdemeanors Against Property		Status Offenses		Citation/ Administrative		Total New Cases
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	2	12.5	3	18.8	8	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8	16
Cochise	4	3.8	18	17.3	42	40.4	6	5.8	11	10.6	13	12.5	2	1.9	0	0.0	8	7.7	104
Coconino	0	0.0	11	20.0	18	32.7	1	1.8	5	9.1	12	21.8	4	7.3	0	0.0	4	7.3	55
Gila	1	1.8	7	12.5	10	17.9	3	5.4	10	17.9	2	3.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	22	39.3	56
Graham	3	12.5	3	12.5	10	41.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	8.3	0	0.0	6	25.0	24
Greenlee	2	14.3	3	21.4	7	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	14
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	4
Maricopa	52	5.7	241	26.5	332	36.5	39	4.3	86	9.5	75	8.2	58	6.4	2	0.2	25	2.7	910
Mohave	6	7.0	18	20.9	41	47.7	4	4.7	5	5.8	6	7.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	5	5.8	86
Navajo	9	13.8	13	20.0	23	35.4	2	3.1	6	9.2	5	7.7	1	1.5	0	0.0	6	9.2	65
Pima	38	8.7	103	23.6	145	33.3	21	4.8	55	12.6	23	5.3	12	2.8	0	0.0	39	8.9	436
Pinal	8	6.3	30	23.4	26	20.3	7	5.5	8	6.3	15	11.7	7	5.5	0	0.0	27	21.1	128
Santa Cruz	1	2.8	1	2.8	22	61.1	1	2.8	5	13.9	2	5.6	2	5.6	0	0.0	2	5.6	36
Yavapai	6	5.2	20	17.2	60	51.7	5	4.3	9	7.8	6	5.2	5	4.3	0	0.0	5	4.3	116
Yuma	4	2.3	34	19.8	88	51.2	15	8.7	14	8.1	11	6.4	3	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.7	172
Statewide	136	6.1	505	22.7	835	37.6	104	4.7	214	9.6	170	7.7	98	4.4	2	0.1	158	7.1	2,222

Under each offense category (e.g., Grand Theft), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Apache). In the example given, Apache had 3 new cases with felonies against property, which accounted for 18.8% of Apache's total new cases for the year (16). Percentages total across, not down.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

New Cases Added

	2nd Felony		From Standard		Other ¹		Total New Cases Added
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	6.3	8	50.0	7	43.8	16
Cochise	6	5.8	26	25.0	72	69.2	104
Coconino	2	3.6	30	54.5	23	41.8	55
Gila	9	16.1	10	17.9	37	66.1	56
Graham	14	58.3	2	8.3	8	33.3	24
Greenlee	1	7.1	9	64.3	4	28.6	14
LaPaz	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4
Maricopa	156	17.1	480	52.7	274	30.1	910
Mohave	11	12.8	33	38.4	42	48.8	86
Navajo	9	13.8	31	47.7	25	38.5	65
Pima	126	28.9	175	40.1	135	31.0	436
Pinal	4	3.1	43	33.6	81	63.3	128
Santa Cruz	1	2.8	23	63.9	12	33.3	36
Yavapai	25	21.6	49	42.2	42	36.2	116
Yuma	4	2.3	99	57.6	69	40.1	172
Statewide	369	16.6	1,018	45.8	835	37.6	2,222

1 Other includes juveniles transferred from another jurisdiction and those not previously on standard probation.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

New Cases by Prior Referral

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	6	37.5	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	2	12.5	3	18.8	16
Cochise	7	6.7	6	5.8	6	5.8	9	8.7	13	12.5	12	11.5	5	4.8	7	6.7	11	10.6	5	4.8	4	3.8	19	18.3	104
Cocorino	3	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	6	10.9	3	5.5	4	7.3	4	7.3	6	10.9	2	3.6	4	7.3	22	40.0	55
Gila	3	5.4	2	3.6	8	14.3	4	7.1	6	10.7	2	3.6	4	7.1	5	8.9	2	3.6	6	10.7	2	3.6	12	21.4	56
Graham	3	12.5	1	4.2	3	12.5	2	8.3	1	4.2	3	12.5	3	12.5	1	4.2	0	0.0	5	20.8	0	0.0	2	8.3	24
Greenlee	2	14.3	2	14.3	1	7.1	2	14.3	6	42.9	0	0.0	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
LaPaz	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Maricopa	40	4.4	81	8.9	87	9.6	148	16.3	146	16.0	108	11.9	74	8.1	75	8.2	63	6.9	30	3.3	24	2.6	34	3.7	910
Mohave	2	2.3	14	16.3	20	23.3	12	14.0	6	7.0	9	10.5	7	8.1	6	7.0	5	5.8	3	3.5	0	0.0	2	2.3	86
Navajo	5	7.7	6	9.2	6	9.2	7	10.8	8	12.3	4	6.2	8	12.3	3	4.6	4	6.2	5	7.7	3	4.6	6	9.2	65
Pima	36	8.3	36	8.3	37	8.5	49	11.2	47	10.8	50	11.5	36	8.3	33	7.6	28	6.4	20	4.6	17	3.9	47	10.8	436
Pinal	23	18.0	22	17.2	11	8.6	14	10.9	14	10.9	12	9.4	7	5.5	3	2.3	4	3.1	4	3.1	5	3.9	9	7.0	128
Santa Cruz	3	8.3	3	8.3	7	19.4	3	8.3	6	16.7	2	5.6	5	13.9	1	2.8	1	2.8	2	5.6	2	5.6	1	2.8	36
Yavapai	8	6.9	4	3.4	15	12.9	15	12.9	24	20.7	5	4.3	9	7.8	7	6.0	10	8.6	6	5.2	6	5.2	7	6.0	116
Yuma	12	7.0	14	8.1	6	3.5	17	9.9	19	11.0	10	5.8	20	11.6	10	5.8	11	6.4	11	6.4	6	3.5	36	20.9	172
Statewide	154	6.9	193	8.7	208	9.4	284	12.8	302	13.6	221	9.9	185	8.3	155	7.0	145	6.5	100	4.5	75	3.4	200	9.0	222

Under each number of prior referrals (eg, 2), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (eg, Cochise). In the example given, Cochise had 6 new cases with 2 prior referrals; these 6 cases accounted for 5.8% of Cochise's total new cases for the year (104). Percentages total across, not down.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

New Cases by Prior Adjudications

	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11+		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	6	37.5	7	43.8	1	6.3	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16
Cochise	34	32.7	38	36.5	16	15.4	10	9.6	4	3.8	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	104
Cocconino	7	12.7	8	14.5	16	29.1	9	16.4	3	5.5	6	10.9	2	3.6	1	1.8	0	0.0	2	3.6	0	0.0	1	1.8	55
Gila	7	12.5	25	44.6	18	32.1	6	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	56
Graham	4	16.7	7	29.2	4	16.7	4	16.7	3	12.5	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Greenlee	2	14.3	8	57.1	2	14.3	1	7.1	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14
LaPaz	1	25.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4
Maricopa	173	19.0	255	28.0	199	21.9	141	15.5	78	8.6	41	4.5	17	1.9	5	0.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	910
Mohave	25	29.1	43	50.0	15	17.4	2	2.3	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	86
Navajo	11	16.9	28	43.1	20	30.8	6	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65
Pima	138	31.7	89	20.4	86	19.7	50	11.5	38	8.7	18	4.1	13	3.0	1	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	436
Pinal	55	43.0	38	29.7	23	18.0	9	7.0	1	0.8	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	128
Santa Cruz	7	19.4	9	25.0	9	25.0	8	22.2	1	2.8	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36
Yavapai	18	15.5	46	39.7	29	25.0	13	11.2	6	5.2	4	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	116
Yuma	35	20.3	37	21.5	24	14.0	27	15.7	14	8.1	13	7.6	8	4.7	3	1.7	1	0.6	2	1.2	1	0.6	7	4.1	172
Statewide	523	23.5	640	28.8	463	20.8	288	13.0	150	6.8	88	4.0	41	1.8	11	0.5	4	0.2	4	0.2	1	0.0	9	0.4	222

Under each number of prior adjudications (e.g., 2), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Cocconino). In the example given, Cocconino had 16 new cases with 2 prior adjudications, these 16 cases accounted for 29.1% of Cocconino's total new cases for the year (55). Percentages total across, not down.

CONTACTS

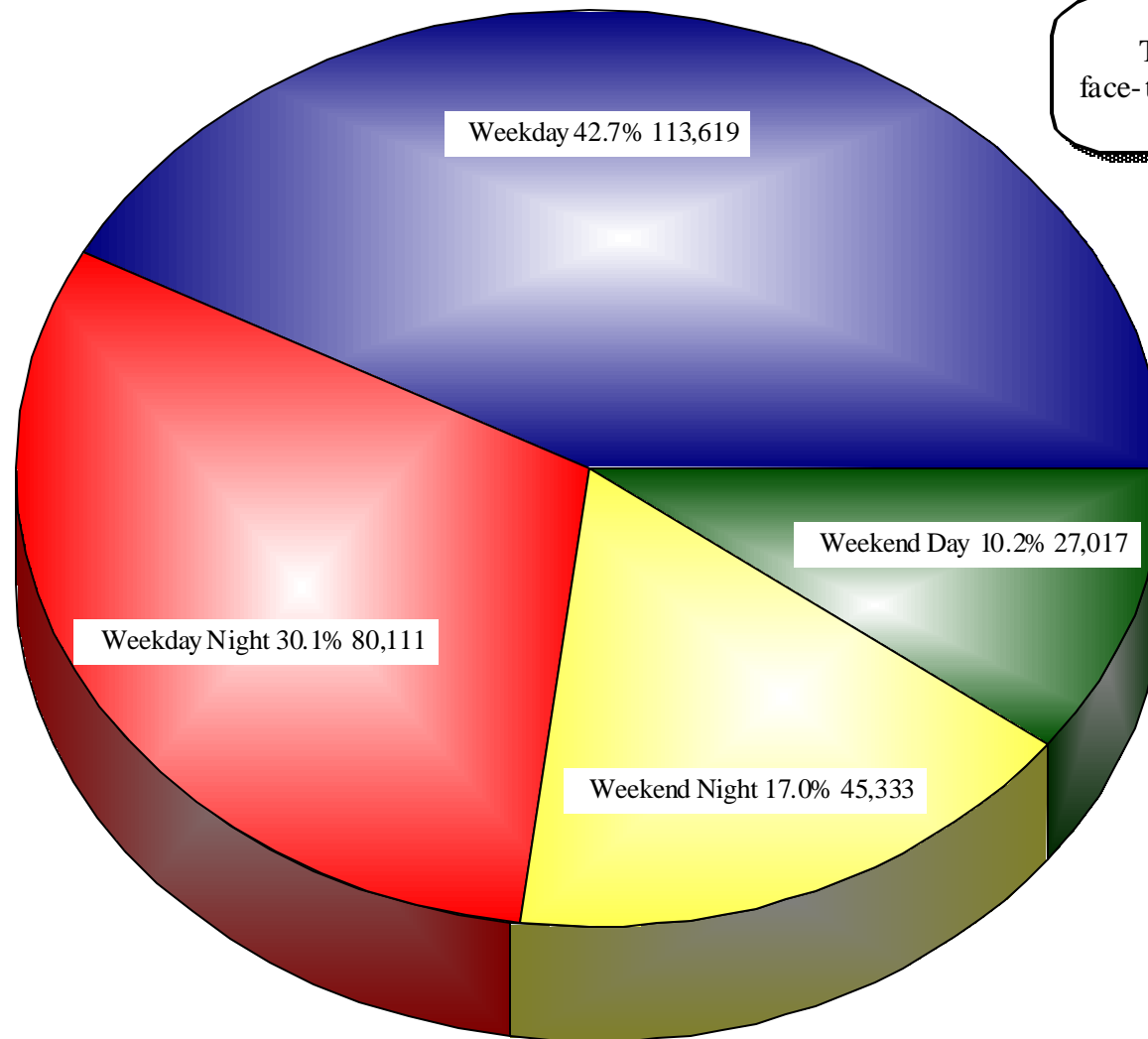
SYNOPSIS

A.R.S. 8-353 and Arizona Code of Judicial Administration Section 6-302 stipulate the number of face-to-face contacts which must occur between the juvenile and the JIPS officers on a weekly basis. The level of supervision dictates this number, of which three exist. Level I requires four weekly contacts, Level II requires two contacts, and Level III requires one contact. The decreasing level of contact is proportionate to the program compliance behavior of the youth. Ancillary contacts with parents, school, employment and treatment providers are also required.

This section contains a graph, which shows when the contact with youth took place. Since youth are to be involved in structured activities during the day, surveillance during night hours is an important program component. For the year, 47.1% of the contacts with youth occurred after 6:00pm.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact



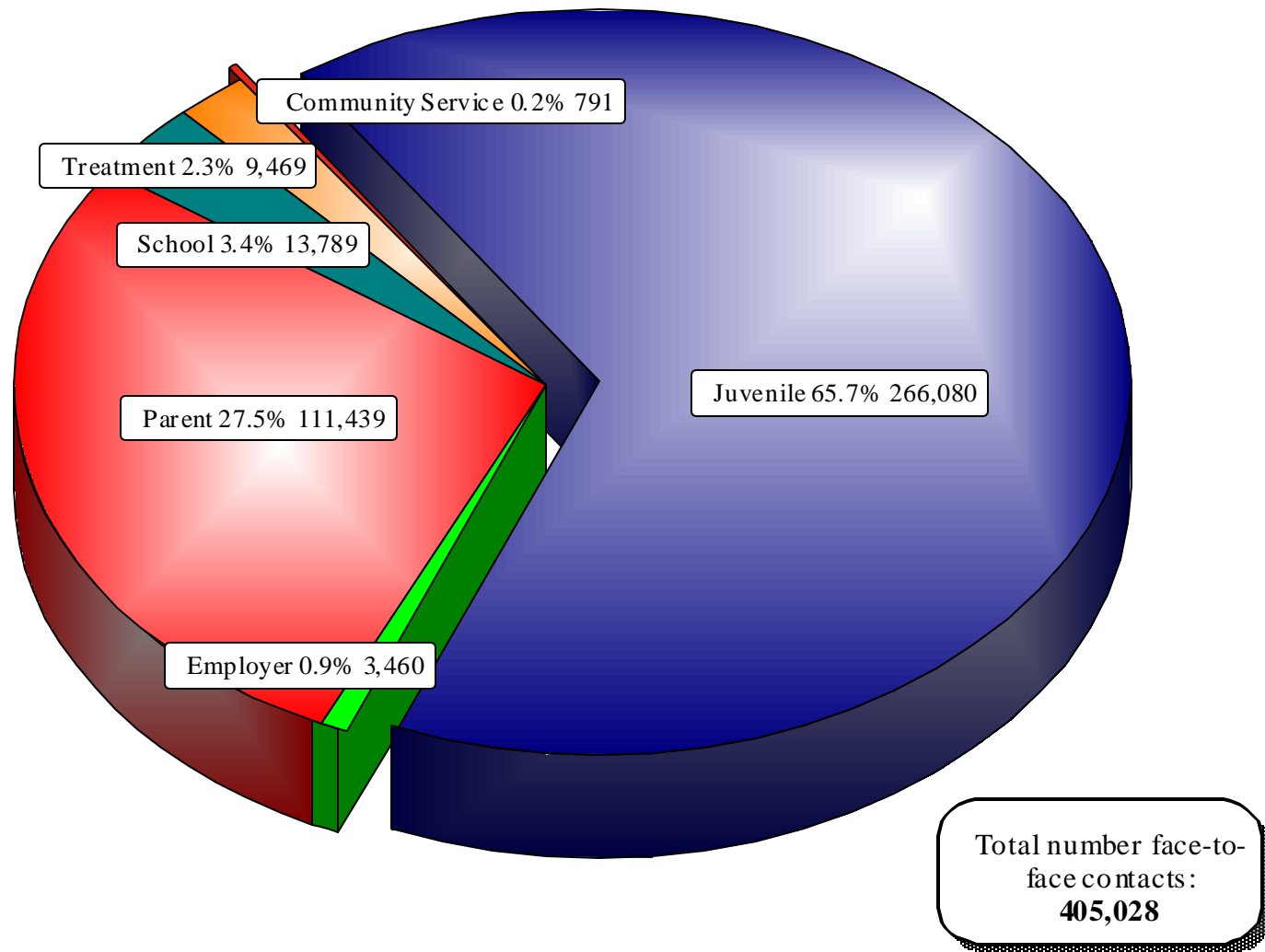
Total of **266,080**
face-to-face contacts with
juveniles

Weekday = Monday - Friday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Weeknight = Monday - Thursday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday, 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday, 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Contacts by Person Seen



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Contacts with Juveniles by Time of Contact

	Weekday	Weekday Night	Weekend Day	Weekend Night	Total
Apache	526	501	112	821	1,960
Cochise	7,506	1,872	581	1,378	11,337
Coconino	4,668	1,714	955	857	8,194
Gila	1,983	1,135	167	697	3,982
Graham	2,675	1,070	105	404	4,254
Greenlee	930	206	33	103	1,272
LaPaz	436	120	145	78	779
Maricopa	30,703	21,606	10,132	9,295	71,736
Mohave	9,331	3,089	2,370	649	15,439
Navajo	3,265	1,361	669	1,425	6,720
Pima	20,792	28,656	6,252	18,076	73,776
Pinal	9,515	4,413	1,477	3,921	19,326
Santa Cruz	1,917	2,126	361	806	5,210
Yavapai	6,374	1,437	979	1,009	9,799
Yuma	12,998	10,805	2,679	5,814	32,296
Statewide	113,619	80,111	27,017	45,333	266,080

Weekday = Monday - Friday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weeknight = Monday - Thursday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

Weekend Day = Saturday - Sunday 6:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Weekend Night = Friday - Sunday 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 a.m.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Contacts Summary

	Juvenile		Phone	School	Employer	Treatment	Comm Service	Parent	Total
	Office	Field							
Apache	88	1,872	45	33	2	29	8	664	2,741
Cochise	4,375	6,962	919	1,173	415	269	22	5,741	19,876
Coconino	1,038	7,156	485	550	144	336	6	1,865	11,580
Gila	1,448	2,534	129	28	15	21	1	252	4,428
Graham	600	3,654	38	245	0	38	8	1,378	5,961
Greenlee	374	898	60	159	12	17	6	529	2,055
LaPaz	196	583	150	47	14	12	5	237	1,244
Maricopa	6,498	65,238	14,130	4,150	1,323	3,757	38	46,313	141,447
Mohave	488	14,951	39	691	10	16	0	3,697	19,892
Navajo	1,473	5,247	863	180	20	129	0	1,440	9,352
Pima	7,204	66,572	2,422	3,580	924	3,140	505	29,671	114,018
Pinal	1603	17,723	531	779	87	159	75	3,212	24,169
Santa Cruz	1,533	3,677	467	463	34	613	0	1,969	8,756
Yavapai	2,323	7,476	142	907	353	113	70	4,403	15,787
Yuma	3,317	28,979	1,775	804	107	820	47	10,068	45,917
Statewide	32,558	233,522	22,195	13,789	3,460	9,469	791	111,439	427,223

ACTIVITY

SYNOPSIS

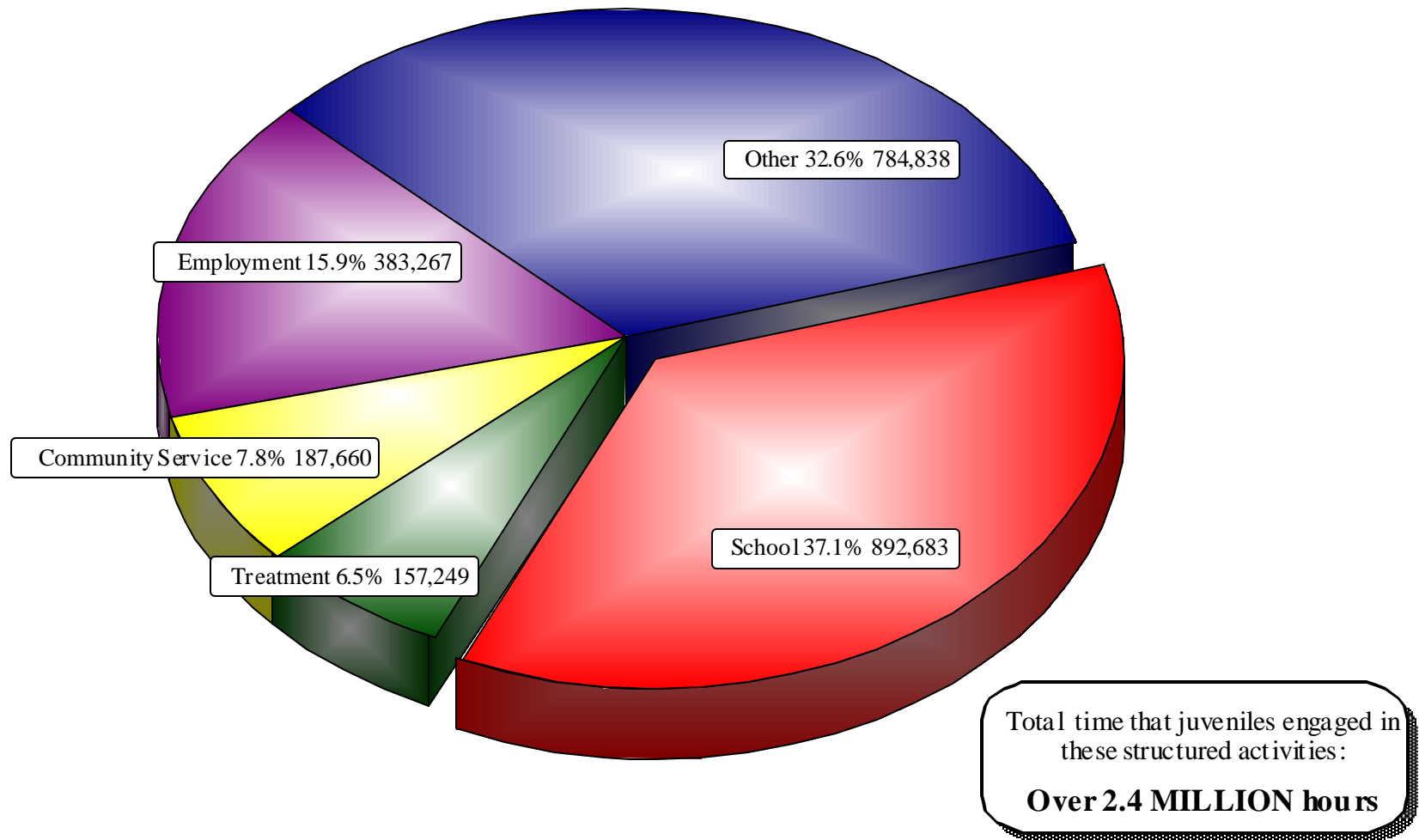
JIPS emphasizes highly structured activity and requires holding juveniles assigned to JIPS accountable for how they are spending their time. A.R.S. '8-352 requires youth on JIPS to be involved in 32 hours of structured activity per week. The data in this section quantify the hours which youth spent in structured activities.

Community service consists of unpaid work at an approved work site in the community. School and employment are self explanatory, as is treatment. The Other category includes time spent in detention, activities approved by the probation officer, parental supervision time and other unique situations such as attending out of state funerals for family members. The purpose of the 32-hour requirement is (1) to structure acceptable activity for youth and (2) to hold youth accountable for how they spend their time. The emphasis in JIPS is on education and over 37% of the reported hours fall into that category. National research indicates that education and completion of high school or a GED are positive indicators of a successful, law-abiding future.

This section also contains data on drug tests. Again, the statutes and administrative order that provide the direction for JIPS are very strong on monitoring compliance with the terms of probation. A standard condition of JIPS is no illegal drug usage; the drug test is the compliance tool for this stipulation. There are many types of drug testing, the most used in JIPS are the urine test and the breathalyzer test. Urine can be tested for a specific substance or for a wide spectrum of substances. The breathalyzer test is strictly for alcohol.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity *



The JIPS program includes a mandate that youth spend at least 32 hours per week in structured activities. These data track compliance with this requirement.

*Reported hours are rounded up.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity

	School	Employment	Treatment	Community Service	Other	Total Hours
Apache	8,528.0	3,726.5	3,088.5	1,257.0	5,520.0	22,120.0
Cochise	35,469.2	19,873.5	1,925.0	13,237.0	34,491.5	104,996.2
Coconino	24,206.5	10,476.5	5,536.5	2,394.4	22,211.5	64,825.4
Gila	18,606.0	6,343.5	824.0	2,892.0	8,241.0	36,906.5
Graham	13,585.0	3,682.0	1,745.0	5,208.0	10,719.0	34,939.0
Greenlee	7,554.0	1,381.0	1,402.0	1,503.0	5,422.0	17,262.0
LaPaz	4,620.0	2,185.0	1,232.0	811.0	2,387.0	11,235.0
Maricopa	234,560.0	143,111.0	71,670.0	50,414.0	316,399.0	816,154.0
Mohave	65,108.0	31,307.0	15,389.0	9,893.0	46,333.0	168,030.0
Navajo	23,697.1	10,915.8	1,446.7	5,800.0	16,602.5	58,462.1
Pima	222,618.1	63,537.3	20,383.8	43,379.6	132,621.0	482,539.8
Pinal	69,018.0	16,190.5	13,476.0	19,202.5	34,890.0	152,777.0
Santa Cruz	15,868.0	2,306.0	2,425.5	1,430.0	24,509.0	46,538.5
Yavapai	46,615.0	33,447.5	6,264.5	6,708.5	45,703.0	138,738.5
Yuma	102,630.0	34,783.8	10,440.0	23,529.6	78,788.0	250,171.4
Statewide	892,682.9	383,266.9	157,248.5	187,659.6	784,837.5	2,405,695.4

Reported values are actual hours.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Drug Tests

	# Administered	# Positive	# Negative	Drug Free Rate
Apache	107	30	77	72.0%
Cochise	740	259	481	65.0%
Coconino	336	77	259	77.1%
Gila	588	23	565	96.1%
Graham	152	5	147	96.7%
Greenlee	62	4	58	93.5%
LaPaz	239	14	225	94.1%
Maricopa	14,737	2,735	12,002	81.4%
Mohave	519	123	396	76.3%
Navajo	282	24	258	91.5%
Pima	3,242	318	2,924	90.2%
Pinal	907	91	816	90.0%
Santa Cruz	310	40	270	87.1%
Yavapai	2,564	123	2,441	95.2%
Yuma	7,107	144	6,963	98.0%
Statewide	31,892	4,010	27,882	87.4%

FINANCIAL

SYNOPSIS

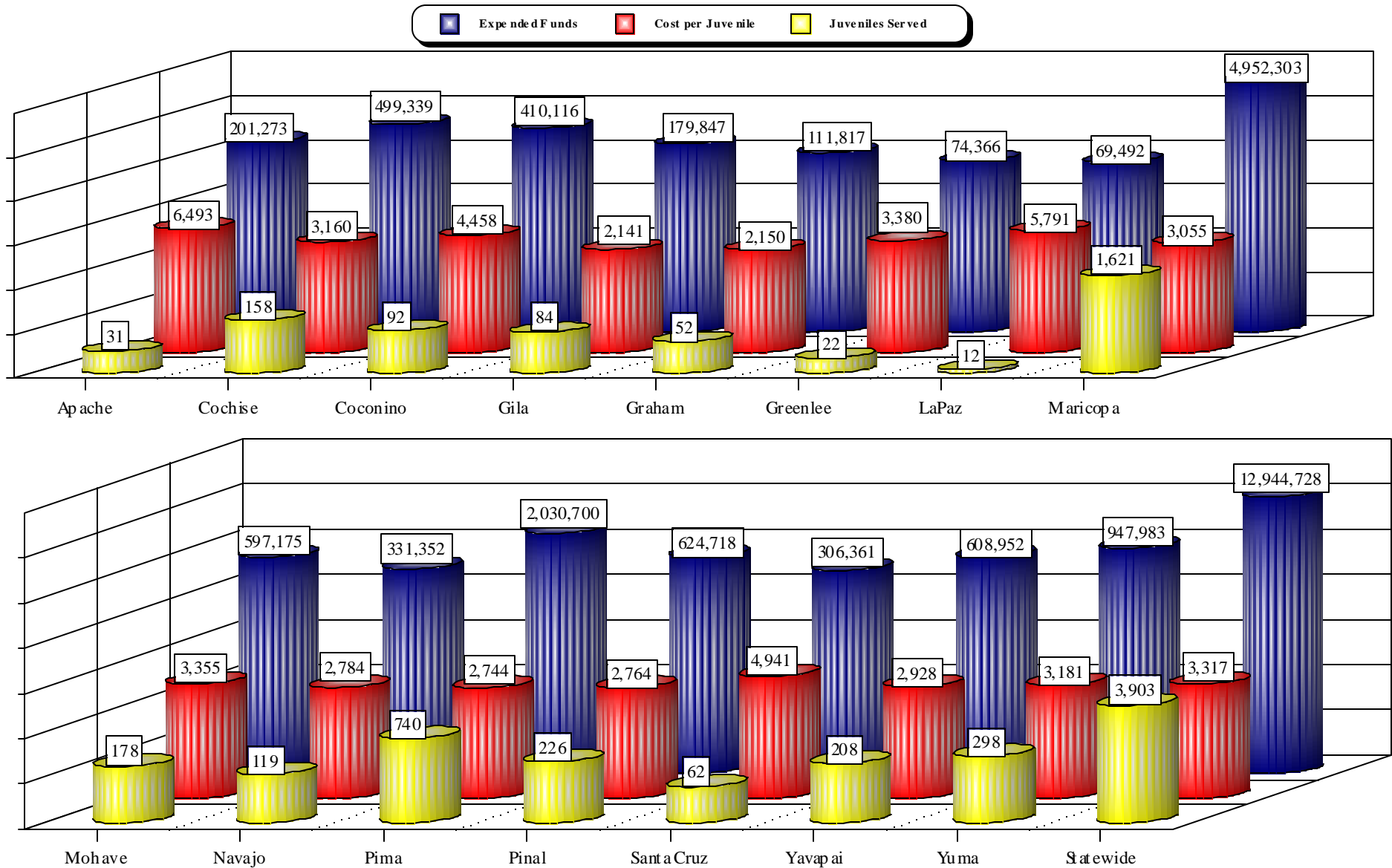
The graph on page 47 describes the cost per juvenile served for each of the 15 probation departments, as well as the cost per youth served for the state, based on actual expenditures. Variances among departments exist, both in number of youth served and, correspondingly, in cost per youth served. For example, cost per youth served is typically higher in small departments that do not serve a large number of youth.

The term *retained*, on page 48, is defined as those dollars, which are not disbursed to the individual departments, but are used for projects that benefit all the departments. JOLTS and officer training are two examples of such expenditures. The budget section reflects funds expended by each department in providing services to youth.

Administrative funds are used by the Juvenile Justice Services Division to administer the JIPS program. Administrative costs accounted for 3.4% of the FY02 expenditures.

JIPS Statewide Data - FY 02

Cost per Juvenile



Cost per Juvenile based on number of Juveniles Served.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Increases (and Decreases) Over FY01

	EXPENDED FUNDS				JUVENILE SERVED				COST PER YOUTH SERVED			
	FY01	FY02	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)	FY01	FY02	# Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)	FY01	FY02	\$ Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Apache	\$199,977	\$201,273	\$1,296	0.6%	32	31	(1)	(3.1)%	\$6,249	\$6,493	\$243	3.9%
Cochise	\$558,170	\$499,339	(\$58,831)	(10.5)%	172	158	(14)	(8.1)%	\$3,245	\$3,160	(\$85)	(2.6)%
Coconino	\$480,371	\$410,116	(\$70,255)	(14.6)%	89	92	3	3.4%	\$5,397	\$4,458	(\$940)	(17.4)%
Gila	\$206,806	\$179,847	(\$26,959)	(13.0)%	75	84	9	12.0%	\$2,757	\$2,141	(\$616)	(22.4)%
Graham	\$113,582	\$111,817	(\$1,765)	(1.6)%	55	52	(3)	(5.5)%	\$2,065	\$2,150	\$85	4.1%
Greenlee	\$76,489	\$74,366	(\$2,123)	(2.8)%	14	22	8	57.1%	\$5,464	\$3,380	(\$2,083)	(38.1)%
LaPaz	\$61,654	\$69,492	\$7,838	12.7%	12	12	0	0.0%	\$5,138	\$5,791	\$653	12.7%
Maricopa	\$4,574,913	\$4,952,303	\$377,390	8.2%	1,692	1,621	(71)	(4.2)%	\$2,704	\$3,055	\$351	13.0%
Mohave	\$569,945	\$597,175	\$27,230	4.8%	181	178	(3)	(1.7)%	\$3,149	\$3,355	\$206	6.5%
Navajo	\$347,845	\$331,352	(\$16,493)	(4.7)%	96	119	23	24.0%	\$3,623	\$2,784	(\$839)	(23.2)%
Pima	\$2,302,982	\$2,030,700	(\$272,282)	(11.8)%	689	740	51	7.4%	\$3,342	\$2,744	(\$598)	(17.9)%
Pinal	\$509,283	\$624,718	\$115,435	22.7%	202	226	24	11.9%	\$2,521	\$2,764	\$243	9.6%
Santa Cruz	\$318,459	\$306,361	(\$12,098)	(3.8)%	59	62	3	5.1%	\$5,398	\$4,941	(\$456)	(8.5)%
Yavapai	\$529,457	\$608,952	\$79,495	15.0%	217	208	(9)	(4.1)%	\$2,440	\$2,928	\$488	20.0%
Yuma	\$908,271	\$947,983	\$39,712	4.4%	298	298	0	0.0%	\$3,048	\$3,181	\$133	4.4%
Subtotal	\$11,758,204	\$11,945,794	\$187,590	1.6%	3,883	3,903	20	0.5%	\$3,028	\$3,061	\$33	1.1%
Retained	\$788,631	\$558,801	(\$229,830)	(29.1)%								
Admin.	\$427,076	\$440,133	\$13,057	3.1%								
Statewide	\$12,973,911	\$12,944,728	(\$29,183)	(0.2)%	3,883	3,903	20	0.5%	\$3,341	\$3,317	(\$25)	(0.7)%

SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

SYNOPSIS

Of the 3,903 youth who were in the program during FY02, 2,334 were again referred to the court during the reporting period. The ratio of these two figures is called the *recidivism* rate, and for FY02 it was 59.8%. The majority of these subsequent offenses were for violations of probation.

The proportion of offense severities among youth who enter the program for the first time are very different from those of juveniles already on JIPS who re-offend. For example, 58.7% of all subsequent offenses were for Obstruction, while this offense category accounted for only 37.6% of all new cases (compare charts on pages 26 and 32). These observations are consistent with national trends regarding juvenile intensive probation programs.

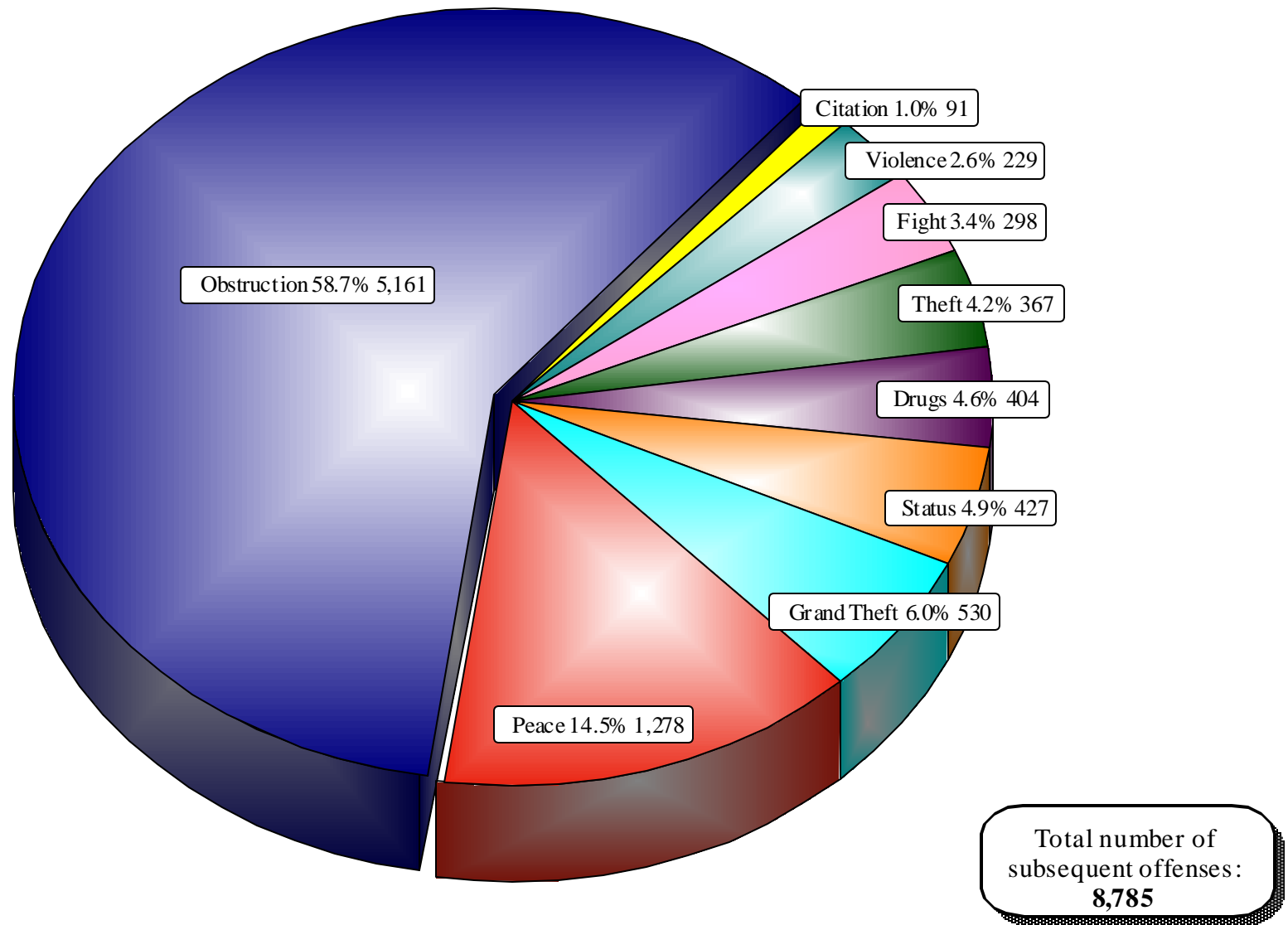
The reason for the shift in the proportion of offense severities is twofold. First, the more one sees an individual, the more one is likely to spot infractions. Second, and less obvious, the severity of infractions, by percentage, will generally decrease over time due to the increased vigilance. An example often used to explain this shift is traffic violations. Most of us would be more likely to receive traffic citations if we were watched more closely each time we drove, especially if we were ticketed each time we drove one mile per hour over the speed limit. In the same way, youth on the JIPS program are more likely to be cited for small infractions, like Obstruction. In some departments, JIPS youth are referred to the court if they miss a day of school, if they are five minutes late getting home, or if they skip a day of work. Within the broader context, these activities are not as severe as criminal activities such as assaults or shoplifting. However, they all fall into the category of offenses and are captured by the JOLTS system as such.

The top three offense categories for re-offenders were Obstruction (57.8%), Peace (14.5%) and Grand Theft (6.0%). These three categories account for 78% of all offenses committed by youth on JIPS during FY02.

The terminology used in this section is the same as that used in the 'New Cases' section. Please refer to page 24.

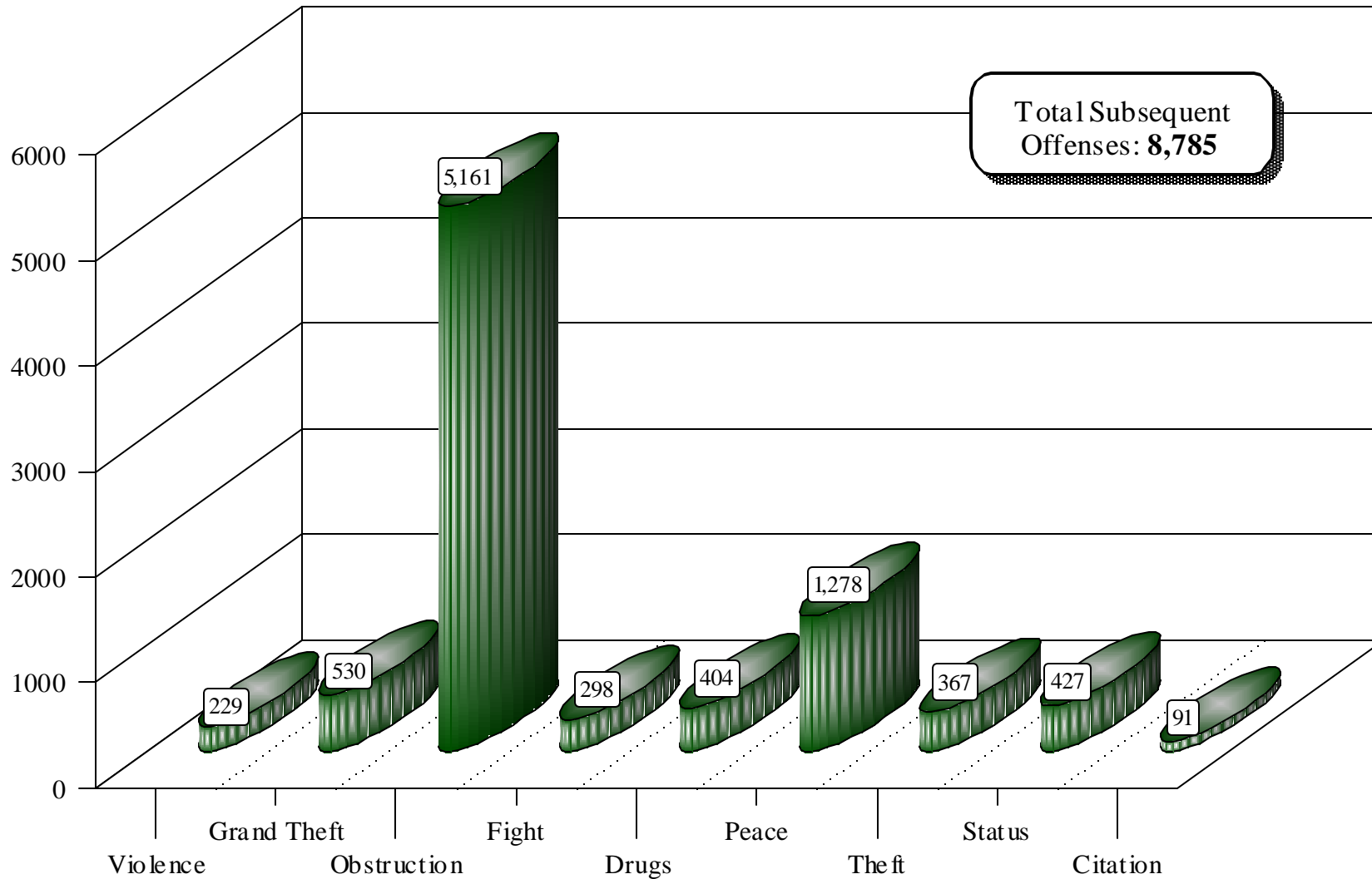
JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type



JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type

	Violence		Grand Theft		Obstruction		Fight		Drugs		Peace		Theft		Status		Citation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Apache	1	1.4	0	0.0	54	78.3	4	5.8	1	1.4	2	2.9	0	0.0	3	4.3	4	5.8	69
Cochise	14	2.8	13	2.6	337	66.5	18	3.6	22	4.3	55	10.8	15	3.0	29	5.7	4	0.8	507
Coconino	10	4.7	12	5.6	98	45.8	12	5.6	12	5.6	56	26.2	4	1.9	8	3.7	2	0.9	214
Gila	3	4.6	2	3.1	30	46.2	0	0.0	9	13.8	16	24.6	2	3.1	3	4.6	0	0.0	65
Graham	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	61.3	1	1.3	10	12.5	10	12.5	2	2.5	8	10.0	0	0.0	80
Greenlee	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	53.1	1	3.1	3	9.4	8	25.0	0	0.0	3	9.4	0	0.0	32
LaPaz	1	5.9	0	0.0	13	76.5	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17
Maricopa	115	4.3	307	11.4	994	37.0	106	3.9	157	5.8	622	23.1	198	7.4	149	5.5	40	1.5	2,688
Mohave	7	3.6	12	6.3	73	38.0	9	4.7	11	5.7	48	25.0	14	7.3	15	7.8	3	1.6	192
Navajo	9	3.9	18	7.8	107	46.3	15	6.5	11	4.8	43	18.6	6	2.6	17	7.4	5	2.2	231
Pima	37	2.3	73	4.5	960	59.5	55	3.4	130	8.1	175	10.8	70	4.3	114	7.1	0	0.0	1,614
Pinal	8	1.1	22	3.1	541	77.1	21	3.0	8	1.1	50	7.1	17	2.4	15	2.1	20	2.8	702
Santa Cruz	3	2.5	8	6.8	36	30.5	13	11.0	5	4.2	34	28.8	8	6.8	11	9.3	0	0.0	118
Yavapai	8	3.1	27	10.5	98	38.0	14	5.4	10	3.9	57	22.1	13	5.0	21	8.1	10	3.9	258
Yuma	13	0.7	36	1.8	1,754	87.8	27	1.4	15	0.8	101	5.1	18	0.9	31	1.6	3	0.2	1,998
Statewide	229	2.6	530	6.0	5,161	58.7	298	3.4	404	4.6	1,278	14.5	367	4.2	427	4.9	91	1.0	8,785

Under each offense category (e.g., Grand Theft), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Graham). In the example given, Graham had 1 subsequent fight offense, which accounted for 1.3% of Graham's total subsequent offenses for the year (80). Percentages total across, not down.

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Recidivism Data for Youth Served

	TOTAL SERVED #	SUBSEQUENT NONOFFENDERS		SUBSEQUENT OFFENDERS		
		#	%	#	% (Recidivism Rate)	# Subsequent Offenses
Apache	31	11	35.5%	20	64.5%	69
Cochise	158	70	44.3%	88	55.7%	507
Cocino	92	38	41.3%	54	58.7%	214
Gila	84	54	64.3%	30	35.7%	65
Graham	52	28	53.8%	24	46.2%	80
Greenlee	22	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	32
LaPaz	12	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	17
Maricopa	1,621	620	38.2%	1,001	61.8%	2,688
Mohave	178	97	54.5%	81	45.5%	192
Navajo	119	61	51.3%	58	48.7%	231
Pima	740	228	30.8%	512	69.2%	1,614
Pinal	226	103	45.6%	123	54.4%	702
Santa Cruz	62	27	43.5%	35	56.5%	118
Yavapai	208	110	52.9%	98	47.1%	258
Yuma	298	103	34.6%	195	65.4%	1,998
Statewide	3,903	1,569	40.2%	2,334	59.8%	8,785

CASES CLOSED

SYNOPSIS

When a youth is released from the program, their case under JIPS is considered closed. A juvenile can be released from JIPS for seven reasons. The phrases used to identify these reasons are: ***Released from Probation, Turned 18, Committed to Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC), Transferred to Adult Court, Released to Regular Probation, Transferred to Another Jurisdiction*** and ***Other Closures***.

Closures from the program are viewed as successful or unsuccessful. Two categories are considered unsuccessful closures: ***Committed to ADJC*** and ***Transferred to Adult Court***. Youth in these categories were terminated from JIPS due to a subsequent offense. A main focus of JIPS is to prevent future criminal activity, so such cases are viewed as unsuccessful closures. Note that the majority of youth who re-offend remain in JIPS because their infractions are not severe enough to merit being sent to ADJC or to adult court.

Successful closures are defined as youth that are released from the program because they have no charges pending against them, and because they are exhibiting law-abiding behavior. These categories are considered successful closures: ***Released to Regular Probation, Turned 18, and Released from Probation***.

Just because a JIPS case is closed does not necessarily mean that the individual is released from court jurisdiction. ***Released to Regular Probation*** is considered a successful closure because the juvenile earned release from JIPS to standard probation.

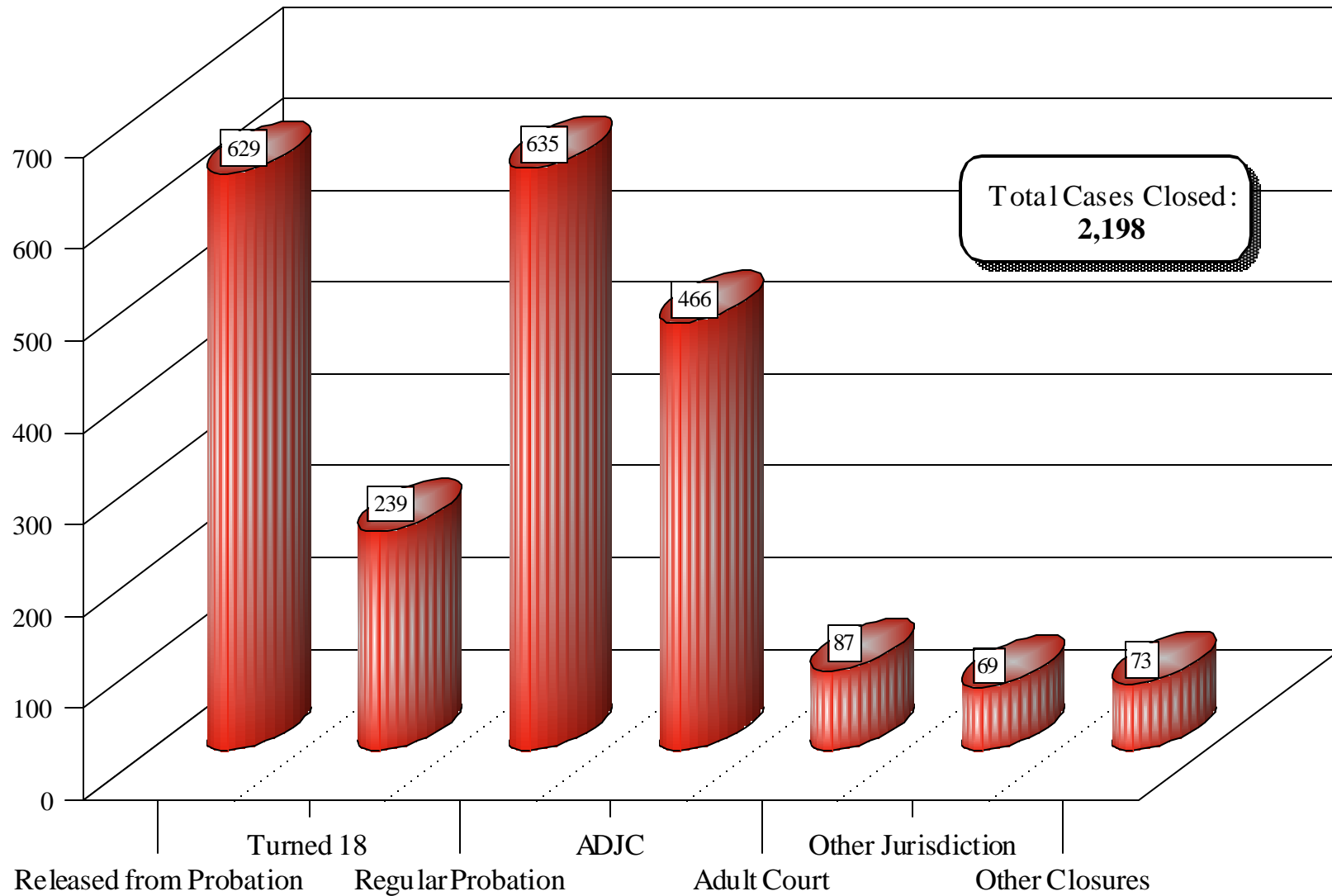
Upon their 18th birthday, according to Arizona law, an individual reaches the age of majority and becomes an adult. Consequently, that individual is no longer considered a juvenile, and is not legally under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. ***Turned 18*** is included in the successful category because the youth refrained from committing any subsequent offenses prior to turning 18. If the youth had re-offended prior to turning 18, he or she would be listed under a different closure category.

Released from Probation means the juvenile met all the requirements of the program and was released from court jurisdiction.

Graphs depicting both the percentage and number of positive case outcomes for the last ten years of the program can be found on pages 4 and 5 of this report.

JIPS Statewide Data – FY 02

Outcomes of Cases Closed



JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Outcomes of Cases Closed

	Released From Probation		Turned 18		Released to Regular Probation		Committed to ADJC		Transferred to Adult Court		Transferred to Another Jurisdiction		Other Closures		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Apache	2	11.8	9	52.9	0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	23.5	17
Cochise	13	14.3	9	9.9	29	31.9	16	17.6	0	0.0	6	6.6	18	19.8	91
Coconino	14	25.5	6	10.9	10	18.2	12	21.8	3	5.5	3	5.5	7	12.7	55
Gila	16	29.1	2	3.6	23	41.8	5	9.1	1	1.8	2	3.6	6	10.9	55
Graham	19	54.3	0	0.0	3	8.6	5	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	22.9	35
Greenlee	2	20.0	2	20.0	4	40.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	10
LaPaz	3	33.3	1	11.1	4	44.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	9
Maricopa	132	15.0	107	12.1	387	43.9	170	19.3	60	6.8	20	2.3	6	0.7	882
Mohave	46	48.9	8	8.5	11	11.7	22	23.4	4	4.3	2	2.1	1	1.1	94
Navajo	20	32.3	7	11.3	18	29.0	8	12.9	4	6.5	3	4.8	2	3.2	62
Pima	193	43.8	12	2.7	88	20.0	139	31.5	4	0.9	5	1.1	0	0.0	441
Pinal	57	43.8	15	11.5	10	7.7	25	19.2	4	3.1	15	11.5	4	3.1	130
Santa Cruz	10	25.0	10	25.0	2	5.0	10	25.0	0	0.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	40
Yavapai	34	29.3	22	19.0	20	17.2	17	14.7	4	3.4	7	6.0	12	10.3	116
Yuma	68	42.2	29	18.0	26	16.1	34	21.1	3	1.9	0	0.0	1	0.6	161
Statewide	629	28.6	239	10.9	635	28.9	466	21.2	87	4.0	69	3.1	73	3.3	2,198

Under each closure type (e.g., Committed to ADJC), a number and a percentage are listed for each department (e.g., Gila). In the example given, Gila had 5 cases closed by being committed to ADJC. These 5 cases accounted for 9.1% of Gila's total closures for the year (55).

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Cases Closed - Successful Outcomes

	Total Terminations #	SUCCESFUL OUTCOMES			Successful Outcomes Totals and Percentages Total %	
		Released from Probation #	Released to Standard Probation #	Turned 18 #		
Apache	17	2	0	9	11	64.71%
Cochise	91	13	29	9	51	56.04%
Coconino	55	14	10	6	30	54.55%
Gila	55	16	23	2	41	74.55%
Graham	35	19	3	0	22	62.86%
Greenlee	10	2	4	2	8	80.00%
LaPaz	9	3	4	1	8	88.89%
Maricopa	882	132	387	107	626	70.98%
Mohave	94	46	11	8	65	69.15%
Navajo	62	20	18	7	45	72.58%
Pima	441	193	88	12	293	66.44%
Pinal	130	57	10	15	82	63.08%
Santa Cruz	40	10	2	10	22	55.00%
Yavapai	116	34	20	22	76	65.52%
Yuma	161	68	26	29	123	76.40%
Statewide	2,198	629	635	239	1,503	68.38%

JIPS STATEWIDE DATA - FY02

Cases Closed by Fiscal Year

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
Released from Probation	162	156	193	243	295	364	370	447	568	629	629
	13.4%	12.7%	14.0%	17.4%	21.4%	19.5%	18.6%	23.5%	26.2%	28.5%	28.6%
Turned 18	140	145	159	188	130	210	246	265	262	271	239
	11.5%	11.8%	11.5%	13.4%	9.4%	11.2%	12.3%	14.1%	12.1%	12.3%	10.9%
Released to Regular Probation	491	456	557	492	507	566	581	603	560	659	635
	40.5%	37.3%	40.3%	35.2%	36.8%	30.3%	29.2%	31.4%	25.8%	29.8%	28.9%
Committed to ADJC	345	362	403	381	334	584	629	445	528	484	466
	28.4%	29.6%	29.2%	27.3%	24.3%	31.2%	31.6%	23.1%	24.3%	21.9%	21.2%
Transferred to Adult Court	19	23	23	26	47	42	9	8	83	6	87
	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	3.4%	2.2%	0.5%	0.4%	3.8%	0.3%	4.0%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	35	38	30	29	53	69	67	54	46	49	69
	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.9%	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%	3.1%
Other Closures	21	44	17	39	10	36	90	84	123	111	73
	1.7%	3.6%	1.2%	2.8%	0.7%	1.9%	4.5%	4.3%	5.7%	5.0%	3.3%
TOTAL CASES CLOSED	1,213	1,224	1,382	1,398	1,376	1,871	1,992	1,906	2,170	2,209	2,198

FY 2001 - FY 2002

STATEWIDE COMPARISON

SYNOPSIS

The FY02 JIPS Annual Report is an annual report based on the data elements captured on the Juvenile On-Line Tracking System (JOLTS). This report allows management to determine which elements achieve the desired results and to compare program performance from one year to the next.

In determining program performance, some data elements are subject to interpretation. An increase in cost per juvenile could be viewed negatively. However, with the increase of successful outcomes and the decreased numbers of juveniles committed to ADJC, the increased costs could be viewed positively as an indicator of the program. Other elements such as time, location and person contacted by JIPS officers or percentage of drug tests showing no illegal substance usage by the probationer seem more objective.

Category	FY01	FY02
Total Youth Served	3,883	3,903
Youth with New Offenses	2,301	2,334
In Program Recidivism Rate (including Probation Violations)	59.3%	59.8%
New Offenses Including Probation Violations	9,031	8,875
Offenses Per Offender Including Probation Violations	3.92	3.80
Successful Closure Rate	70.6%	68.4%
Number of Successful Closures	2,209	1,503

FY 2001 - FY 2002 Statewide Comparison Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	Change	Percentage of Change
Population				
Total Youth Placed in Program	2,254	2,222	(32)	(1.42)%
Total Youth Served	3,883	3,903	20	0.52%
<i>Total Closures</i>	2,209	2,198	(11)	(0.50)%
Gender				
Males	1,915	1,893	(22)	(1.15)%
Females	339	329	(10)	(2.95)%
<i>Total Juveniles</i>	2,254	2,222	(32)	(1.42)%
New Cases by Severity Type				
Felonies Against Person	150	136	(14)	(9.33)%
Felonies Against Property	523	505	(18)	(3.44)%
Obstruction of Justice: Fel & Misd	810	835	25	3.09%
Misdemeanors Against Person	99	104	5	5.05%
Drugs: Fel & Misd	232	214	(18)	(7.76)%
Public Peace: Fel & Misd	204	170	(34)	(16.67)%
Misdemeanors Against Property	91	98	7	7.69%
Status Offenses	3	2	(1)	(33.33)%
Citations/Administrative	142	158	16	11.27%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,254	2,222	(32)	(1.42)%
New Cases by Prior Referrals				
0	154	154	0	0.00%
1	189	193	4	2.12%
2	238	208	(30)	(12.61)%
3	267	284	17	6.37%
4	268	302	34	12.69%
5	244	221	(23)	(9.43)%
6	216	185	(31)	(14.35)%
7	164	155	(9)	(5.49)%
8	130	145	15	11.54%
9	98	100	2	2.04%
10	61	75	14	22.95%
11+	225	200	(25)	(11.11)%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,254	2,222	(32)	(1.42)%

FY 2001 - FY 2002 Statewide Comparison Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision(cont.)

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	Change	Percentage of Change
New Cases by Prior Adjudications				
0	552	523	(29)	(5.25)%
1	633	640	7	1.11%
2	498	463	(35)	(7.03)%
3	276	288	12	4.35%
4	164	150	(14)	(8.54)%
5	75	88	13	17.33%
6	21	41	20	95.24%
7	12	11	(1)	(8.33)%
8	8	4	(4)	(50.00)%
9	2	4	2	100.00%
10	6	1	(5)	(83.33)%
11+	7	9	2	28.57%
<i>Total New Cases</i>	2,254	2,222	(32)	(1.42)%
Contacts w/Juveniles by Time of Contact				
Weekday	117,179	113,619	(3,560)	(3.04)%
Weekday Night	80,797	80,111	(686)	(0.85)%
Weekend	28,651	27,017	(1,634)	(5.70)%
Weekend Night	45,417	45,333	(84)	(0.18)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	272,044	266,080	(5,964)	(2.19)%
Contacts Summary				
Juvenile in Office	32,370	32,558	188	0.58%
Juvenile in Field	239,674	233,522	(6,152)	(2.57)%
Phone	27,551	22,195	(5,356)	(19.44)%
School	17,293	13,789	(3,504)	(20.26)%
Employer	5,417	3,460	(1,957)	(36.13)%
Treatment	9,270	9,469	199	2.15%
Community Service	1,101	791	(310)	(28.16)%
Parent	112,892	111,439	(1,453)	(1.29)%
<i>Total Contacts</i>	445,568	427,223	(18,345)	(4.12)%
Drug Tests				
Number Administered	29,912	31,892	1,980	6.62%
Number Positive	4,015	4,010	(5)	(0.12)%
Number Negative	25,897	27,882	1,985	7.66%
<i>Drug Free Rate</i>	86.58%	87.43%	0.85%	0.98%

FY 2001 - FY 2002 Statewide Comparison Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision(cont.)

Category	FY 2001	FY 2002	Change	Percentage of Change
32-Hour Compliance Data by Type of Activity				
School	883,686	892,683	8,997	1.02%
Employment	457,100	383,267	(73,834)	(16.15)%
Treatment	176,815	157,249	(19,566)	(11.07)%
Community Service	206,967	187,660	(19,308)	(9.33)%
Other	772,416	784,838	12,422	1.61%
<i>Total Compliance Hours</i>	2,496,984	2,405,695	(91,289)	(3.66)%
Subsequent Offenses by Severity Type				
Violence	198	229	31	15.66%
Grand Theft	646	530	(116)	(17.96)%
Obstruction	5,138	5,161	23	0.45%
Fight	317	298	(19)	(5.99)%
Drugs	483	404	(79)	(16.36)%
Peace	1,277	1,278	1	0.08%
Theft	363	367	4	1.10%
Status	495	427	(68)	(13.74)%
Citation	114	91	(23)	(20.18)%
<i>Total Subsequent Offenses</i>	9,031	8,785	(246)	(2.72)%
Recidivism Data for Youth Served				
Total Served	3,883	3,903	20	0.52%
Subsequent Non-Offenders	1,582	1,569	(13)	(0.82)%
Subsequent Offenders	2,301	2,334	33	1.43%
Subsequent Offenses	9,031	8,785	(246)	(2.72)%
<i>Crime Free Rate</i>	40.74%	40.20%	(0.54)%	(1.33)%
Outcomes of Cases Closed				
Released from Probation	629	629	0	0.00%
Turned 18	271	239	(32)	(11.81)%
Released to Regular Probation	659	635	(24)	(3.64)%
Committed to ADJC	484	466	(18)	(3.72)%
Transferred to Adult Court	6	87	81	1350.00%
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	49	69	20	40.82%
Other Closures	111	73	(38)	(34.23)%
Total Closures	2,209	2,198	(11)	(0.50)%
Successful Closures	1,559	1,503	(56)	(3.59)%
<i>Successful Closure Rate</i>	70.57%	68.38%	(2.19)%	(3.11)%

LONGITUDINAL COMPARISONS

SYNOPSIS

One measure of good programs is the ability to consistently produce positive outcomes over time. Some programs can generate initial success that fades as the program becomes institutionalized and the initial enthusiasm for the program has waned. A longitudinal comparison will point to the generalized direction of the program in terms of key indicators. Is the direction of the program in sync with the manager's intended goals for the program? Or are the program goals being accomplished? Are the desired results being achieved? A longitudinal comparison provides the macro view needed to address programmatic concerns relating to performance.

The intent of this section is to examine JIPS over time against key program measures. By presenting hard data it can be determined if the edge still remains with the program. Several tables and graphs throughout this report speak to this issue. The graph on page 7 entitled "positive outcome - percentages" and the companion graph on page 6 "Positive outcome - numbers" speaks to one such outcome measure.

The following ten key indicators have been selected to measure the direction of the JIPS program. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators will prove to be representative of program performance over time. Three other indicators, percentage of juveniles attending school, restitution amount collected and probation fees collected will be included in future reports. Data to quantify these three measures were not available for the fiscal years included in this comparison.

Each of the measures selected are listed below. Along with the measure is a brief explanation of the measure and an interpretation of a positive direction.

~ **Youth Served**

The total number of juveniles who participated in the program by itself, is a neutral measure. It is utilized as a baseline measure and is to be taken in the context of other measures such as cost per juvenile served, successful completion rate and such.

~ **Cost per Youth Served**

Total program expenditures divided by total youth served, is a good financial barometer. Financial responsibility for public funds would dictate this number not escalate unnecessarily and, wherever possible, economies of scale be utilized.

- ~ **Crime Free: Juveniles/Rate**

An increase in the number of juveniles who were referral free while in the program during the time period being measured. An increase in the rate is a positive indicator.
- ~ **Offense Rate - All Offenses (Inclusive of technical violations)**

This measure looks at only those youth who committed an offense while in the program. Included here are all referrals including technical and new criminal offense. Please refer to page 35 for a more detailed explanation. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. Since a crime free life style is a goal of JIPS, a decrease in the rate is desired.
- ~ **Offense Rate - New Criminal Offenses (Exclusive of technical, status and peace)**

A measure of the youth that committed new criminal offenses while in the program looks at new criminal offenses and excludes technical and status violations. The rate is achieved by dividing the number of offenses by the number of juveniles who committed an offense as shown in the table. A decrease in the rate is the desired outcome.
- ~ **Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile/Frequency of Contacts**

A measure of the average number of contacts with juveniles during the time period. Frequency speaks to the time between contact. Only contact with juveniles, exclusives of parental and ancillary contact are reported. An increase in the number of contacts with a corresponding decrease in frequency is desired.
- ~ **Percentage of Night Contact**

A measure of when juveniles are being seen is important. A program goal is that a minimum of 30% of contacts is to occur during night hours. Night contacts are important as they can interrupt a criminal behavior pattern.
- ~ **Community Service Hours - Total Hours/Monetary Value**

A measure of juveniles paying back to the community for the cost of supervision is important. The monetary value is achieved by multiplying the total number of community service hours by the current minimum wage of \$5.50.
- ~ **Successful Outcomes - Total Juveniles**

Successful outcomes refer to juveniles who left the program crime free. The closure categories of “release from JIPS”, “release from probation” and “turned 18” are the basis for this measure. The raw number may increase as an indicator of program growth.
- ~ **Successful Outcomes - Percentage**

As a companion to the previous measure, this is the relational side of successful outcomes and speaks to the percentage of successful outcomes against all case closures. An increase in the percentage is a desired outcome. Nationally, intensive probation programs have a 50% successful outcome rate.

These ten program components have been selected due to their relationship with program performance. Taken in the aggregate, these indicators best address the performance of JIPS over the last four fiscal years.

Measure	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02
Youth Served	3,794	3,809	3,883	3,903
Cost per Youth Served	\$3,082	\$3,051	\$3,341	\$
Crime Free Juveniles	1,633	1,697	1,582	1,569
Rate	43%	44.5%	59.3%	40.2%
Offense Rate	8,008/2,099	8,471/2,2166	9,031/2,301	8,785/2,334
All Offenses	3.82	3.91%	3.92	3.76
Offense Rate	2,350/2,099	2,509/2,2166	3,284/2,301	3,624/2,334
New Criminal Offenses	1.12	1.15	1.42	1.55
Average Annual Contacts per Juvenile	70.02	73.10	71.42	71.38
Frequency of Contacts	Every 4.9days	Every 4.9 days	Every 5.0 days	Every 5.0 days
Percentage of Night Contact	45.74%	45.22%	40.25%	47.10%
Community Service Hours:				
Total Hours	191,473	204,792	206,967	187,660
Monetary Value	\$1,054,586	\$1,126,356	\$1,138,318	\$1,032,130
Successful Outcomes Total Juveniles	1,315	1,390	1,559	1,503
Successful Outcomes Percentages	69.0%	64.1%	70.6%	68.4%

GLOSSARY

ADJUDICATION	A formal finding of guilt; the equivalent of a conviction in adult court.
CITATIONS/ ADMINISTRATIVE	Suicide attempt, court hold, courtesy hold, dependency, immigration, material witness, sovereignty, traffic, or warrant.
COMMITMENT	The action of a judicial officer ordering an adjudicated delinquent youth into the custody of the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC).
DELINQUENCY COMPLAINT	A report prepared by a law enforcement agency and submitted to the court alleging that a juvenile has violated a criminal law.
DELINQUENT	A juvenile who has been adjudicated by a judicial officer as having committed a delinquent offense.
DELINQUENT OFFENSE	An act that would be considered a criminal offense if committed by an adult.
DETENTION	The legally authorized temporary holding in confinement of a juvenile until the point of release or commitment to a correctional facility. This includes custody while awaiting further court action. The court as a condition of probation may also order detention.
DISPOSITION	(1) The formal resolution of a case by a court; (2) the action, by a criminal or juvenile justice agency, which signifies that a portion of the justice process is complete and jurisdiction is relinquished or transferred to another agency.
DRUGS	Possession, use, sale, smuggling, or manufacturing any illegal drug (dangerous, narcotic, toxic substance, hallucinogen, or prescription), sniffing, drug paraphernalia, involving minor in drug offense, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
FIGHT	(Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors) - Assault, simple assault, domestic violence, endangerment, threatening intimidation, lewd and lascivious acts, unlawful imprisonment, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
GRAND THEFT	Crimes against property, in most cases, felonies - Aggravated criminal damage, criminal damage, shoplifting, arson of unoccupied structure, armed burglary, burglary, computer fraud, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, forgery, unauthorized use of vehicle, organized crime, failure to return rental property, trafficking, possession of stolen property, stolen vehicle, theft, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.

**INCORRIGIBLE
CHILD**

A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so departs himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates the A.R.S. §4-244 paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful orders of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.

**JUVENILE
OBSTRUCTION**

A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.

A child adjudicated as one who refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his parent, guardian or custodian, and who is beyond the control of such persons. Any child who is habitually truant from school, or who is a runaway from his home or parent, guardian or custodian, or who habitually so departs himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others, or who commits any act constituting an offense which can only be committed by a minor, or who violates A.R.S. §4-244, paragraph 9, or who fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court given in a non-criminal action.

PEACE

A person between the ages of 8 and 17, inclusive.

PETITION

A document filed by the county attorney in juvenile court alleging that a juvenile has committed an offense, and asking that the court proceed to a finding of guilt.

PROBATION

A court-ordered disposition placing an adjudicated youth under the control, supervision and care of the court, and under the supervision of a probation officer. The youth is further ordered to abide by specific terms and conditions.

RECIDIVISM

The incidence of subsequent referrals by juveniles already on probation.

REFERRAL

A document that lists the offense (or offenses) that a juvenile is accused of committing. This document is furthermore a request by police, parents, school or other authorities that the juvenile courts take appropriate action concerning a youth alleged to have committed a delinquent or incorrigible act.

RESTITUTION

A giving back to the rightful owner of something that has been lost or taken away; restoration. Specifically, an amends, usually financial, made by a juvenile offender to his/her victim, as ordered by the court.

REVOCATION	In this report, revocation refers to an official action by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's removal from JIPS <u>and</u> commitment to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. In other contexts, revocation may include official action resulting in a juvenile's reinstatement to probation, transfer to adult court, or other disposition.
STATUS	(Incorrigible, runaway, etc.) - Curfew, consuming alcohol, incorrigible, liquor possession, runaway, tobacco possession, truancy, or minor consuming.
STATUS OFFENSE	An act or conduct which is declared by statute to be an offense, but only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile. Typical status offenses include running away from home, truancy, possession of an alcoholic beverage, and being incorrigible.
TECHNICAL VIOLATION	Technical violation refers to an act by a probationer contrary to his or her conditions or terms of probation, e.g. curfew violation, failure to attend school, failure to perform community service, and/or failure to advise probation officer of change of residence. A petition to revoke probation or a request to modify probation may be filed due to technical violation(s). A probation officer may mete out specific consequences, short of filing a petition to revoke, for technical violations.
TERMINATION	Termination refers to an official act by the juvenile court resulting in a juvenile's outright release or discharge from court jurisdiction.
THEFT	Crimes against persons, in most cases, misdemeanors - Criminal damage, issue bad check, theft, or the attempted commission of any of these offenses.
VIOLATION OF PROBATION	A probationer's failure to conform to the terms and conditions of his/her probation. Violation of probation refers to acts committed by a probationer resulting in the filing of a petition and in adjudication. Adjudication for violation of probation may result in a juvenile being committed to the Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections (ADJC) or in other disposition available to the juvenile court, e.g. placement in residential treatment, placement in detention, reinstatement to probation, and/or reinstatement with modifications of probation conditions.
VIOLENCE	(Felony against person) - Aggravated assault, arson of occupied structure, child molesting, child prostitution, child abuse, criminal syndicate, custodial interference, drive-by shooting, kidnapping, endangerment, homicide, incest, leaving accident, manslaughter, murder, robbery, sexual abuse, sexual assault, sexual conduct with minor, or the conspiracy of or attempted commission of any of these offenses.